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SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE USE OF
STUDENTS IN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS
AND GAELIC LEAGUE CLASSES.

BY

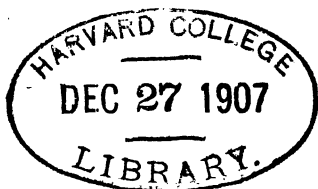
seagán p. mac énní, D.L.
(JOHN P. HENRY, B.A., M.D., B.Ch.)

SECOND EDITION.

THE GAELIC LEAGUE
AND
M. H. GILL & SON, LIMITED,
UPPER O'CONNELL STREET,
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αν ελθὺς ἄνθρωπος (τεόφαντα), σπείρω μόνον ἐν τῇ γῇ.



P R E F A C E .

.....

THE present series of lessons, like those in Part II., appeared from week to week in *An Claidream Solutir* and I have to thank the Editor, *Pádraic Mac Briain*, for his unvarying kindness and courtesy and for many useful suggestions.

As in the case of the previous parts, I am specially indebted to *An tArdair Peardar Ó Laoisair* and to *Mícheál Óneachtáin* for their kindness in carefully reading all the lessons prior to publication. I have also to thank *Seóram Laoire, Tomás Ó Coinneannáin* and *Seafán Ó Duaird* (Donegal) for information on various points of local usage. I have still further drawn on the stock of proverbs so kindly given to me by *Phroinmar Ó Fataigh*.

Several friends have suggested that I should introduce stories and poetry into the exercises. I have found, however, any attempt at literary narrative incompatible, in the space at my disposal, with the main objects of the book, viz.—(a) to adequately illustrate the grammatical points dealt with in each lesson and to avoid those grammatical constructions not yet explained ; (b) to introduce common words and idioms useful in everyday intercourse with Irish speakers. For literary purposes one must have a free choice of every grammatical form, idiom and word in the language. I therefore had to keep to the conversational form and to use it solely for the purposes of elucidating the grammar and teaching and repeating new words and phrases.

Part IV., containing about twenty more lessons, will complete the series.

SEAFÁN P. MAC ÉNNÍ.

41 WELBECK ST., LONDON, W.,

AUGUST, 1905.

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CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

Page 5, line 5,	instead of "ῥαὶὸδ"	read "ῥαὶὸδ."
„ 8, „ 29,	„ „ "only"	„ "or βα."
„ 8, „ 30,	after "νάμ (that not)	insert "which does <i>not</i> aspirate the initial of βα "
„ 10, „ 26,	„ "twelve"	„ "twenty-two, thirty- two, &c."
„ 15, foot-note	instead of "οάδαο (M.)	read "οαδαο (M.)."
„ 18, line 18,	„ „ "πόρτα"	„ "πόρτά."
„ 24, „ 21,	after "ο, τ"	insert ", ι"
„ 25, „ 1,	instead of "ρανννταδ"	read "ραννταδ."
„ 32, „ 28,	„ „ "'mo"	„ "mo."
„ 33, „ 3,	„ „ "ρεαηξαιλ"	„ "ρεαηξαιλ."
„ 40, „ 29,	„ „ "Seαξan"	„ "Seαξάν."
„ 47, „ 2,	delete "λύδ."	
„ 50, „ 6,	after "ο, τ"	insert ", ι"

A HAND-BOOK OF MODERN IRISH.

PART III.

LESSON LIV.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

232. The cardinal numbers from *one* to *ten* are—

Ḑon, one.

Sé, six.

Ḑó, Ḑó, two.

Seacht, seven.

Ṫrí, three.

Ocht, eight.

Céitṛe, ceathair, four.

Naoi, nine.

Cúig, five.

Deic, ten.

233. When *counting*, without any noun being expressed, Ḑ is prefixed to the numbers. It causes no change in consonants but prefixes *h* to vowels, *e.g.*—Ḑ haon, Ḑ Ḑó, Ḑ Ṫrí, &c., one, two, three, &c.

When a number is used as a noun, Ḑn may be prefixed, *e.g.*—Ḑn ṫ-aon, the one ; Ḑn Ṫrí, the three.

234. When Ḑon means *one* and is followed by a noun the word Ḑmáin usually follows the noun, *e.g.*—Ní'ṫ Ḑct Ḑon láir Ḑmáin aige, he has only one mare. When Ḑmáin is absent Ḑon means *any*, *e.g.*—Ní'ṫ Ḑon láir Ḑnn, there is not any mare in it.

235. There are two words each for *two* and *four*. Ḑó is used for *two* when *no noun* is expressed, *e.g.*—ṫá ré Ḑ Ḑó Ḑ (=ṫe) clog, it is two o'clock (of clock). Ceathair is used for *four* under similar circumstances, *e.g.*—ṫá ré Ḑ ceathair Ḑ clog, it is four o'clock.

Ód is used for *two* and ceitre for *four* when a noun is expressed, *e.g.*—Ód lár, two mares; ceitre lár (or láríeada), four mares.

236. Fíce, twenty, and all its multiples including céad, a hundred, and míle, a thousand, are followed by the noun in the *nominative singular*, *e.g.*—Fíce tuine; céad fear; míle bean.

Don, one; and don—óeas, eleven, are followed by the noun in the *singular* number.

Ód, two; and ód—óeas, twelve, will be dealt with in a subsequent lesson.

The remaining numbers from *three to nineteen*, inclusive, may be followed by *either the singular or plural number*. The latter is used if the objects be viewed in the mind as *separate units*; the singular if they be viewed *collectively*, *e.g.*—cúis bó or cúis bó, five cows. The latter may also be rendered cúis cinn de buaib, five heads of cows.

EXERCISE LIV.

Doó.—Cá fáirde uainn feilm pádraic Uí Concubair?
Conn.—Fá tuairim reacht míle.* Tá sí or cionn ocht míle ó tús (or tead) an trasaire i mBaile Múirne.
A.—Cé méad talman aise? C.—Níl aict trí acla go leit aise. A.—Cá nveadaib ré inóe? C.—Cuair ré go haonac Ceatair loc. A.—An nveairnaib ré gnó ar bit annsin? C.—Rinne. A.—Foiré bí ré a óeanam? C.—Do díol ré a muc. A.—Foiré tug air (see idioms Pt. II.) a díol com luat ra mbliadain. C.—Ir amlaib bí eairbaib airisio air. Ní díolfaó ré i mara mbéad sin. Bí ceitre ríilleada as an bfuinteoir air asur deic ríilleada as

* See vocabulary Part II.

an mbroctaire air agus ré rúilleáca as an ngréaraíde
 air agus cúis rúilleáca as an rúinéara (or rúinéir)
 air. A.—Maire, “ní lia ceann ’nā ceáir.” C.—Ir ar
 éisín b’í ré i n-ann a cíor a íoc. Níor mian leir an muc
 to díol anoir áct ní raib don daoi ar aise. Máir ré
 go bfuigeaó ré punt uiré. A.—Maire, nac bog a b’í
 an craiceann air! B’í an muc an-tanair ar fáo.
 Ní íoraó r’í a cuio bíó. C.—B’í ré íoir (or eadair) dá
 comaire (see *idioms*) áct b’éisín to a díol fá
 veineá. A.—Cé méao eallais to bíó as a dearb-
 rátair? C.—Céao mionnán agus don aral amáin
 agus ríce rearraó agus naoi maóó (or maóáíde)
 agus ceirre cinn de buaib. A.—Cé méao a cíog é?
 C.—Tá ré a ceatair.

LESSON LV.

CARDINAL NUMBERS (*continued*).

237. The cardinal numbers from *eleven* to *twenty* are :—

Don-véas, eleven.	Cúis-véas, fifteen.
Dó-véas or dá-véas, twelve.	Sé-véas, sixteen.
Trí-véas, thirteen.	Seacht-véas, seventeen.
Ceatair-véas or ceirre- véas, fourteen.	Ocht-véas, eighteen.
	Naoi-véas, nineteen.
	Ríce, twenty.

238. The noun is inserted *between* véas (which is like the English *teen* in *thirteen*, &c.) and the number indicating the unit.

With all the numbers from trí-véas to naoi-véas, inclusive, the noun may be put either in the *singular* or *plural* number according to the idea present in the mind (see § 236).

Don-véas takes the noun in the *singular* number, e.g.—don capall véas.

239. *Ṯó-véas* and *ceathair-véas* are used when a noun is *not* expressed, as in counting; *Ṯá-véas* and *ceithre-véas* when a noun *is* expressed, *e.g.*—*cé mhéad bó arda aige?* How many cows has he? *Ceithre cinn véas*, fourteen (head). *Cf.* § 235. *Cé mhéad a clois é?* What o'clock is it? *Ḃó-véas*. Twelve.

240. RULES FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE 12. The initial of the noun is *aspirated* with *Ḃon-véas* and *Ṯá-véas*. They cause *no change in vowels*.

The *ṽ* of *véas*, in the above numbers, is *aspirated* after a vowel, but *not* after a consonant. *E.g.*—*Ḃon bó véas*; *Ṯá láir véas*; *Ḃon arda véas*.

RULE 13.—With the numbers from *trí* to *ré* and from *trí-véas* to *ré-véas*, inclusive, the initial consonants of the noun and of *véas* are *aspirated* if the noun be put in the *singular* number (see §§ 236, 238) but *not* if it be put in the *plural*. The initial of *véas* is *not aspirated* at all if the preceding noun ends in *ṽ*, *n*, *t*, *l* or *r* (the consonants in the word *dentals*). *E.g.*—*Trí bó véas* or *trí ba véas*; *ceithre bó* or *ceithre ba*; *cúig capall véas* or *cúig capall véas*.

Trí, *ceithre* and *ré*, and their combinations with *véas*, *prefix h to vowels* when the noun is in the *plural*, but *not* when it is in the *singular*; the *ṽ* of *véas* is *aspirated* in the *latter* case (except after *ṽ*, *n*, *t*, *l* or *r*) but *not* in the *former*, *e.g.*—*ré arda véas* or *ré haraṽ véas*; *ré acra véas*. This is in accordance with the general rule that a *h* is usually prefixed to vowels after such prepositions, possessive adjectives, &c., as do *not* affect consonants—*cf.*—*Ḃó*, his cow; *Ḃó*, her cow; *Ḃarda*, his ass; *Ḃarda*, her ass; *Ḃam* *bliaṽam* *go bliaṽam*; *Ḃam* *am* *go ham*.

EXERCISE LV.

Mágnur.—Bíodh uib eile astat, a Séoirre. Tá na huibeada úr. **Séoirre.**—Ní b'éir, go raib maic astat, a Mágnur. Bí dá ceann astat ceana. **M.**—Sgáirto amac b'raon tae do Séoirre, a Sáiob. Tá faicéir orm gur searri air é (*see idioms*). **S.**—Ná bac leir. Tá trí cupán (or cupáin) ólta astat. Tá mo fáic astat. **M.**—Maire, bíodh do roga féin astat. Cá ar maic leat a dul (or dul) inoiú? **S.**—Dad maic liom a dul (or dul) go dtí donac béal an áta. **M.**—Goiré ir mian leat a déanaí anghrín? **S.**—Tá eallac le ceannac astat. Teartuigeann uaim don bearaic déas astat trí bullán déas (or trí bulláin déas) astat ceit're tarb déas (or tairb déas) astat cúis gabáin déas (or cúis gabna déas) astat ré uargán déas (or ré hurgáin déas) astat react laos déas (or laosanna déas) astat cúis cinn de maicreacaib. **M.**—Cé méad b'romac astat? **S.**—Tá dá ceann déas astat ar m'feilm mhóir i gConnrae Rorcomáin astat tá ceit're cinn déas de f'earraacaib ar f'earac astat ar talaí Séamuir Mic Gabáin i n-aice Cetair na Mart. **M.**—Cé méad d'íoc tú ar an b'fearac anuraid? **S.**—Sé punt déas astat deic r'gilleada.

LESSON LVI.

241. PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF THE VERB *to be*.

Raibao.

Raibmuir.

Raibair.

Raib ríb or raibteaoi.

Raib ré.

Raibao.

242. The present subjunctive is used :—

(a) To express a *wish* and is then preceded by *go* in the affirmative and by *ná* (*náir* with other verbs than the verb *to be*) in the negative.

Go raib míle maié agat,	Thank you very much [<i>lit.</i> —that there may be a thousand good (things) at you].
Ná raib maié agat,	No thanks to you.
Go raibmuid slán,	May we be safe.
Ná raibao tinn go deo,	May I never be ill.

(b) To express *present or future time* when there is an *element of doubt*, as frequently after certain conjunctions, such as—*muna* (*muna*), unless, if not; *nó go*, *go* or *acht go*, until; *ruí* *a*, *ruí* *má*, *ruí* *fé*, *ruí* *uá*,* before.

In *this sense* (b) the old literary forms *raibao*, &c., are now confined to U. and N. C. In M. the future *béao*, &c.; and in S. C. *bím*, *bíó* *tá*, *bíó* *fé*, *bímíro*, *bíó* *ruí* and *bíó*, are used.

Ir gearr go	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{raib (U. \& N. C.)} \\ \text{mbéir (M.)} \\ \text{mbíó (S. C.)} \end{array} \right\}$	ré ag cur feartainne,	It will soon be raining [<i>lit.</i> — it is short until it may (will) be raining.
fan go	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{raib (U. \& N. C.)} \\ \text{mbéir (M.)} \\ \text{mbíó (S. C.)} \end{array} \right\}$	ar annreo,	Wait until Art is (will be) here.

* *Suí*, before, takes the *relative*, not the *subjunctive*. The *má*, *uá*, and *fé* in the above conjunctions have nothing to do with the words meaning *if* and *under*.

Imtíḡ leat	{	r u l o á	{	o'atáir annreo,	Be off before your father is (will be) here.
		raib (U. & N. C.)			
		raíra m b é i ṽ (M.)			
		r u l o á mbiṽ (S. C.)			

Díorṽ ré oéanta aḡat ar Have it done in the
maíoin, aḡur áct muí'* morning, and, unless it
raib, béirṽ fíor aḡam- is, / will know what is
ra ḡoiré an fáct, the reason.

Fan ḡo o'céirṽ ré a Wait until he goes home.
baile,

Maíra o'círṽ ré uíom, Unless he comes with me,
béirṽ fearḡ oíom, I will be angry.

In all the foregoing sentences there is a probability
but *not a certainty* that the event will occur.

Obs.—The use of maíra, etc., given in (b) and in the foregoing examples will seem strange to native speakers in M. and S. C. where this usage is completely obsolete, but it is still very common in W. U., and is quite common among old speakers in N. C. e.g.—*Tadairṽ oom oo láim nó ḡo maímuí aḡ tṽall* (Father Dinneen's Dict., p. 786). It is also an old literary form, as in the following examples from "*aḡallam na Senómaí*" from the Book of Lismore—"Maí a anam, a fíir oána, ar eíríurṽ, léic cáirṽe oam nó ḡo maíat mo feoit ocúir m'innmuíra am fárríra" (Sylva Gadelica, p. 117). "ní tíciubra íe fíonn um nísféinníreect, ar ḡoll, nó ḡo mbíarom tíí bliaona o'erbairṽ fíor cáct ocúir ḡo náct maí fíul uíne o'fíeraib éiríenn fíur" (Sylva Gadelica, p. 203).

EXERCISE LVI.

Díarmuid.—A ḡofraíṽ, an o'facaíir an leabair úir
(or nuáṽ) ar rtaíir na héiríeann ḡo fíoll? **ḡofraíṽ.**—
Connaicear. O'fada líom uáim é (*see idioms*) aḡur
com luat aḡur táinḡ ré amac ceannuíḡear ar an

* áct muí' = maíra or muna (Tirconnell).

toirte é. Tá pé ar díol i riopa míle Uí Aodá. I r mór an éiredeamaint atá ag dul do'n ughar (see idioms). Nac deas uair (see idioms Pt. II.) cur ríor ar gníomharthaib ar rinnreap! D.—Ní facar go fóill é. Cé méad atá air? S.—Trí r gilleada agur pé rigne. D'fíúreacrt gilleadaé. D.—So raib buntáirde maít aise ar. I r maít an áiríde (agair, S. C.) air é (see idioms). S.—I r ríor duit. Ná raib don cáilleamaint air. D.—Nac boct an r géal é san eolar ar rtair a tóir a beir ag muinntir na héireann! S.—I r boct, go deimhin. Mar aoir an rean-focal—“I r ualac éadrom fogluim.” D.—Sé mo baramail gur ab iad luct na r goltaada i r cionntac leir. Mara mbéad iad-ran geobad (or geobrad) an t-aor ós eolar ar a rinnreapair. S.—I r reapaé mé rin. Act, le congnam Dé, i r gearr go raib (mbíó or mbéir) a malairt de r géal ann. Cé méad a cloge? D.—Cúis móimíó tar éir a ceatair. S.—Caitrío mé imteact rul dá raib (mbíó or mbéir) pé ag cur íneacta.

LESSON LVII.

243. PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF THE VERB I r.

The *present subjunctive* of *i r* is *ab* or *ba*. The former is preferred in U. ; the latter in C. ; both are used in M.

When expressing a *wish* (optative, § 242 a.) *go* is used before *ba* and *gur* before *ab* (cf. § 48). *Gur ab* is often shortened to *gur a'* before a consonant.

Ba aspirates but *ab* does not.

When expressing a *negative wish* *ab* only is used, preceded by *nár* (that not). *Mara ab* is contracted to *marab* (§ 48).

Bail ó Dia ort,

Prosperity from God on
you.

So mba hé òuit, Sur ab é òuit, So mb' amlaio òuit, Náir ab amlaio òuit, Maíab é Seagán atá ann, ní'l fíor agam cé tá ann,	} The same to you (<i>lit.</i> — that it may be to you ; or may it be so to you). May it not be so to you. Unless (§ 242 <i>b</i>) it be John that is there, I do not know who is there.
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244. RULE FOR ECLIPSIS.

RULE 7.—The numbers *seacht*, *ocht*, *naoi* and *deic*, and the compounds with *deas* of the first three cause *eclipsis* of the initial of the following noun. The noun may be put either in the singular or plural (*see* § 236) but is eclipsed in either case. *E.g.*—*Seacht mbó* (or *mba*) ; *ocht gcapall* (or *gcapail*) ; *naoi ngeabair* (or *ngeabair*) ; *deic mbullán* (or *mbullán*).

The numbers mentioned above prefix *n* to vowels. *E.g.*—*Seacht n-achra* ; *ocht n-aral*. *Cf.* § 88.

They do not affect *r*, *e.g.*—*seacht raca*.

When the noun is in the *singular* number the *o* of *deas* is *aspirated*, except when it follows *o*, *n*, *t*, *l* or *r*. When the noun is in the *plural* *o* is *not* aspirated. *E.g.*—*Seacht mbó deas* (or *mba deas*) ; *ocht n-aral* (or *n-arail*) *deas* ; *naoi ngeabair deas* (or *ngeabair deas*).

Obs.—In the number nineteen the *o* of *deas* is usually not aspirated in *M*.

EXERCISE LVII.

Caoimhín.—*Maire*, a *Donnchad*, is ort-ra atá cuma na maiteara. *Dail ó Dia ort Donnchad.*—*So mb' amlaio òuit* (or *sur ab é òuit*), a *Caoimhín*. *So mb' fáda* (fáda, *C.*) buan tú. An bfuil son dháir nuairdeacht' agat? *C.*—*Maire*, deamhan cuio aicpír' (*see idioms, Pt. II.*). *D.*—An b'acair Colum Mac Matghamhna ar fead na seachtmaine seo caite? *C.*—*Ni facar, aet connaicear a éliamain.* *D.*—An cuip ré mo tuairis leat (or *ort*; *see idioms, Pt. II.*)?

C.—Cuip. 'Dúbaire pé go raib Colum i n-a luige an fearó i b'fao. 'Dúail taom tinnir é comérom na haimpne reo anurairó. Ir amlaio a bi pé as déanam mairtne lá te asur o'a bárr rin táinis rlažoán móir air. O'fóbaire oó b'ar o'fáždál. Ir ar éigin táinis pé rlan ar áct ní'l fáic na rruigte air anoir. O.—A conác rin air (*see idioms*). O'aireócamair uainn é (*see idioms*) oá b'ruigeató pé b'ar. Cnoidé na péile atá ann. C.—Ba dúal (dual, C.) atar oó a beit rial. Tá a atair as tabairt an péir anoir (*see idioms*, Pt. II.), sur a' maic (or go mba maic) an maire oó é (*see idioms*). "Ir iomda cor ran traogal ro." Bi mairigin móir air asur cuip an tigeapna talman amac é ceal san an cior a beit aise le n-íoc. Bi cior readt mbliadán air. O.—Cé méao eallais bi aise? C.—Bi readt mbó déas (or mba déas) asur naoi n-uargán (or n-uargáin) déas asur oóc maicread déas (or maicruige déas) asur deic ocarb (or ocairb) aise áct ní ceannócad an luic ceannuigte íao. Bi eapbairó airgíó orca péin.

LESSON LVIII.

THE DUAL NUMBER.

245. In English there are only two numbers, the singular and the plural. The latter does duty for all numbers above one. In Irish we have a third, the *dual number*, which is used for *two* or *twelve* objects.

The *dual number* of a noun has the same form as the *dative singular*. As the dative singular does not differ from the nominative singular in the first, third and fourth declensions (*see* §§ 78, 94, 101) it follows that it is only in the *second* declension (§ 83) and in some nouns of the *fifth* declension (§ 109) that the dual differs from the singular. *E.g.*—Oá b'póis (2nd dec.); oá coir déas (2nd); oá coin (5th); oá

teangair (or teangain, 5th) ; but óa báo (1st) ; óa spreim (3rd) ; óa crúircín (4th) ; óa láir (5th).

246. When óa is preceded by a *possessive adjective* it is *not* affected by the latter, but the initial of the noun suffers the same changes as it would if óa did not intervene between it and the possessive adjective (see § 68, Rule 4 and § 73, Rule 1).

Mó óa bpróiz, my two boots.

A óa bpróiz, his two boots.

.A óa bpróiz, her two boots

A óa mbpróiz, their two boots.

Ár óa mbpróiz, our two boots.

Do óa fáil, your (thy) two heels.

Obs.—Some recent Munster authors write this construction as follows :—A óa bpróiz, his two boots ; A óa bpróiz, her two boots ; A n-óa bpróiz, their two boots ; but we have the authority of Father O'Leary for saying that the usage of the *old* speakers in M. coincides with that in C. and U. as given above. *E.g.*—"A sur í 'sá luargao 'oir a óa cíc," "and she rocking him between her two breasts" (old Munster song),

247. The *adjective* with a dual noun has the form of the *plural* and is *aspirated*. *E.g.*—Óa bpróiz mhóra ; óa coir beasa (§ 118).

248. A dual noun in the *genitive* has the same form as the *genitive plural*. *E.g.*—Luac an óa bpróiz, the price of the two boots ; bat an óa fáil, the colour of the two eyes.

The *o* of óa is not aspirated after the *n* of the article.

EXERCISE LVIII.

Breandán.—An scuallair sur éiriz timpirt mór do Shonnair Mac Sabann? Muirir.—Ní cuallair. Céard do cápla óo? B.—Is amhlaid a bí óa bpróiz déas de óit air le haíar a clainne coicir ó foin. Bí a fáil oibre le déanam aige ran mbaile. Bí reacht n-acra talman le tpeadab asur le fupruagao aige aót leis pé ar ceal iao asur ar so brát leir

(see idioms) go Sligeac. M.—Iy map rin d6 i
 't6dlam. U'feary leir go m6r fada a cuio oibhe a
 cur ar an m6ir iy fuide (see idioms) 'na i do d6anam.
 B.—Niorb' fada d6 (see idioms) i Sligeac n6 gur
 t6rta r6 ar fean-capaio leir. U'iair reirean ar
 f6rpaio deoc a beic aige. M.—Mire 'mo bannai
 (see idioms) nac t6is f6rpaio eiteac d6. B.—Ar
 m'anam n6r t6is. Cuadoir irteac i t6is (or t6eac)
 6rta. U'i d6 t6is (or deoc, C.) leanna aca. Annir
 bi tr6 deocanna eile aca. I n-6ir r6atam bis biotar
 ruo beas ar an aral (see idioms Pt. II.). U'i a d6lta
 de r6al (see idioms) aca tr6t6na (or um t. M.). U'olc
 an maire d6ib 6 (see idioms). Ag imteac a baile d6ib
 biotar ar deas-m6irge. Rinneodar an aic6iorra
 tr6rta na b6airceann. Ba f6ar d6ib (see idioms) ar
 an f6ar n6 gur tuiteodar de 6lmp irteac i b6oll
 m6r. U'ireadar a d6 n-uillinn asur a d6 nguallinn
 asur b6ir f6rpaio cn6ma a d6 lurgan freirir. B6ir
 6alann le n-a l6 ar mo d6oinib b6cta. M.—"M6r
 cam t6irde an b6tar, 'ri an tr6ise m6r an aic6iorra."

LESSON LIX.

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF REGULAR VERBS.

249. The inflections of the *present subjunctive*
 are :—

-ao or -eao.

-amuio (or -amaoio),
 -imio or (imio).

-air or -ir.

Obsolete.

-aio or -io.

-aio or io.

The former are used when the final vowel of the
 stem is *broad*; the latter when it is *slender*. They
 are the same as the inflexions of the future, with *f*
 left out.

250. FIRST CONJUGATION.

pór, marry.

pórad.	póramuio.
pórait.	pórait ríð.
pórait ré.	pórait.

Cuir, put, send, sow.

Cuiréad, cuirir, cuiríð ré ; cuirimíó, cuiríð
ríð, cuiríó.

251. SECOND CONJUGATION.

beannuigim, bless.

beannuigead, beannuigir, beannuigið ré, &c.

252. SYNCOPATED VERBS (*see* § 58).

fórgail, open.

fórglad, fórglaí, fórglaíð ré, &c.

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

253. The irregular verbs make the present subjunctive regularly from the *root* of the *dependent* (§ 90) form of the present indicative.

beir, bear, carry, &c. (§ 91). Present subjunctive, beiread, beirir, beiríð ré, &c.

tabair, give, bring (§ 92). Present subjunctive, tugad or tabrad, tugair or tabrair, &c.

abair, say (§ 93). Present subjunctive, abrad, abrair, abraíð ré, &c.

fáig, get, find (§ 97). Present subjunctive, fáigad (C. & U.), fáigad (M.), fáigair or fáigair, &c.

déan, do, make (§ 98). Present subjunctive, déanad, déanair, &c.

feic, see (§ 99). Present subjunctive, feicead, feicir, &c.

Cluin or cloir, hear (§ 104). Present subjunctive, cluineadh or cloireadh, &c.

It, eat (§ 105). Present subjunctive, iteadh, &c.

Téig, go (§ 106). Present subjunctive, téigeadh, &c.

Tar, come (§ 107). Present subjunctive, tigeadh, tagadh or teagadh, &c.

254. When used as an *optative* (§ 242a) conveying a *negative wish* nár (causing *aspiration*) is used. *E.g.*—Nár téigíó ré rian a baidle, may he not go home safe; nár méaduió Dia tú, may God not increase you.

EXERCISE LIX.

Doirpe.—Tá ré i gceirt (*see idioms*) gur éirigh troid mór achrugadh iné roir (or eadar) muinntir an bádóir aghur clann mac an muilleóir, Seoirre Mac Mágnaí. Domhnall.—Go bfuilíó Dia ort! Goiré ir ciall doib (or doib) a beir (*see idioms*) ag bualaí a céile mar rin? A.—Sin é an buille (*see idioms*). Ní fearad mé rin. Nac oic an maire doib é (*see idioms*)! Ciadán.—Ir amlaíó atá achrann le fada roir (or eadar) an dá bream. An lá fá beiríó buail beadar, mac an bádóir, leir an muilleóir i ngar do'n cuan. 'Sé a fad aghur a gearr (*see idioms*) go tuis beadar a éitead do'n muilleóir. Bíoíó n-a fuide ar dá cloic móra le hair na hadna i n-aice an dá bótair. D'éirigh an muilleóir cun feirge. "Nár a' fada buan tú," ar feirean. Bream ré i n-a fearam de geit. "Fan go mbeiríó ort," ar feirean. Cuair ré de ríotán fá déin beadar. Seair ré or a comair. Tuis ré a dubhlán. A.—Maire, b'féiríó go raib a cúir aise (*see idioms*). D.—b'féiríó é. Aet cé an bail a cuair ar an troid? C.—Tuis an muilleóir palitós ar cnám an géill no

Ṗḗadair. Dúail reirean buille móir sa tríóin ar an nuilleóir agus le rmeíreadh do fáile bí ré i n-a luige ar a tair i n-áiríoe. Nuair t'áiríug an nuilleóir rinne ré ar Ṗḗadair. Mar tá fíor agus, is maíe an fear trioda é an nuilleóir. D.—Dá dúal (or dúal, C.) átar tó rin. Náir laisair Dá é!

(ní críoc.)

LESSON LX.

THE CARDINAL NUMBERS (*continued*).

255. The cardinal numbers above twenty are as follows:—

Don muc a' (or is) fíce, Don muc ar fícrí, Don muc fícead, Dá muic (§ 245) a' fíce, Dá muic ar fícrí, Dá muic fícead, Dó a' fíce (or ar fícrí), twenty-two (without a noun, see § 235).	} twenty-one pigs.	Trí muc fícead (or muc a fícead), Trí cinn ar fícrí de mucad, Deic muc (or muc a) a' fíce, &c., thirty pigs.	} twenty- three pigs.
Trí muc (or muc a, §§ 236, 240) a' fíce, Trí muc (or muc a) ar fícrí,	} twenty-three pigs.	Ceitre muc déal (or muc a déal) a' fíce (or ar fícrí), Ceitre cinn ar fícrí de muc- ad, Ceatair-déal a' fíce (or ar fícrí), thirty- four (without a noun). Dá fícrí* muc (§ 236), forty pigs.	} thirty-four pigs.

* Often pronounced dá fícead (dádád, M.) in the spoken language.

<p> Deic muc a' r tó } fifty píor, } pigs. leit-céad muc, } Trí píor muc, sixty pigs. Deic muc a' r trí píor, seventy pigs. Ceitpe píor muc, eighty pigs. Deic muc a' r ceitpe píor, ninety pigs. Naol muc déag i r ceitpe píor, ninety-nine pigs. Céad a' r cúig muc, a hundred and five pigs. Céad go leit muc, a hundred and fifty pigs. </p>	<p> Cúig céad muc, } five leit-míle muc, } hundred pigs. Míle muc, a thousand pigs. Ód céad déag muc, } twelve Míle i r tó céad } hundred pigs. muc, } Céad míle muc, a hundred thousand pigs. Deic scéad } a mil- míle muc, } lion Milliún muc, } pigs. </p>
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In large numbers sometimes the higher numbers and sometimes the lower are put first, *e.g.*—"7,475 pigs" may be rendered in the following ways:—

Seacht míle a' r ceitpe céad muc a' r cúig muc déag a' r trí píor.

Seacht míle muc a' r ceitpe céad a' r cúig muc déag a' r trí píor.

Cúig muc déag a' r trí píor ar seacht míle a' r ceitpe céad.

Ceitpe céad muc a' r cúig muc déag a' r trí píor ar seacht míle muc.

De mucaib seacht míle ceitpe céad trí píor a cúig déag.

1,166 years, ré bliadhna ar trí píor ar céad ar míle (Keating).

The *o* of *tó* is not aspirated when it follows the *r* of *a' r* or *i r* in compound numbers.

ḡiceao is the *genitive*, and *ḡiceo* is the *dative* and *plural* of *ḡice*. The *ḡ* of *ḡiceao* (*ḡiceo*, M.) is *aspirated* when preceded by the *singular* form of the noun or by a *plural ending with a slender consonant*, but not if preceded by a *plural ending with a vowel*, e.g.—*ṡḡí muc ḡiceao* or *ṡḡí mucá ḡiceao* ; *ceitḡe capall ḡiceao*. Cf. the rule concerning *ḡéas* (§ 240, Rule 13).

The following old numerals are obsolete in the spoken language : —*ṡḡíocha*, thirty ; *ceatḡačao*, forty ; *caogao*, fifty ; *ḡearḡao*, sixty ; *ḡeačṡmōḡa(o)*, seventy ; *očṡmōḡa(o)*, eighty ; *nōča(o)*, ninety.

EXERCISE LX.

(An *leanamainc*).

Ciaraṡn.—*Níorḡ' é rin ḡálta ḡeaoair* (see *idioms*). An *ḡeiceál* (or *bḡeicṡint*) an *múilleópa* *cúige ḡó*, *buail ḡḡannḡaḡ é*. *ṡḡḡ ḡé ḡo na bonnaib é* (see *idioms*) *aḡur ar ḡo bḡát leir ar a ḡíne-ḡéḡe ḡá ḡéin an cúain*. *Doḡe*.—*Náḡ ḡona an ḡaire ḡó é* (see *idioms*) ! C.—*ḡa ḡona, a ḡaireḡe*. *Níor ḡain iab ná ḡorar ḡó* (see *idioms*) *ḡo ḡaib cúḡḡ ḡuine ḡéas a'ḡ ṡḡí ḡiceo ḡe lučṡ na mbáḡ cḡuinnḡṡe aḡe a cóḡair an ḡánáin*. *Bí ṡḡí maṡoí ḡéas ar ḡiceo aḡur ḡeačṡ ḡcoppáin ḡéas ar ḡiceo aḡur ḡá ḡpeil ḡéas a'ḡ ḡice le ṡḡḡáil aca*. *Níorḡ' ḡaḡa ḡóib maḡ rin nó ḡur ḡluairḡaoar i mbáḡḡ na bḡáḡḡaí i n-aḡcṡḡ muintḡe an múilleópa a bí ḡá ḡéḡ le cúḡḡa a ḡeapam of coinne an múilinn*. *Bí tuilleao aḡur očṡ nḡuine ḡéas a'ḡ ceitḡe ḡiceo ḡe lučṡ an múilinn cḡuinnḡṡe aḡ an múilleóḡ le haḡ na haḡna*. A.—*Má'ḡ ḡíor é rin bí of cionn céao a'ḡ ṡḡí ḡuine ḡéas a'ḡ ṡḡí ḡiceo 'ḡa ṡḡoro*. C.—*Ní'ḡ aon amḡar nač ḡaib an oḡeao rin 'ḡa láčair*. *ṡḡocḡaḡ leir an múilleóḡ tuilleao ḡaoine ḡ'ḡáḡáil ḡá mbáḡ bḡeas leir é*. *Ní cḡurḡeao ḡuine ḡ'á cóḡurḡannaib aḡ*.

Domhnall.—"Ír tána (é) an maíod 1 n-óráir a tige féin." **Ád** níor loic muinntir na háite rin aríamh. **So** raib an raib oréa! **C.**—Níor loiceadair, **so** beirinn. **So** n-éirígidh an t-áb leó cóirde! (ní críoch).

LESSON LXI.

THE PAST SUBJUNCTIVE.

256. The *past subjunctive* is identical in form with the imperfect (*see* Lessons XLVI. and XLVII). It is never used without a preceding particle, causing eclipsis.

257. PAST SUBJUNCTIVE OF VERB *to be*.

Binn, bíteá, bíod ré (*see* App. 12, Pt. II), bímir. bíod sib, bíoir.

258. The past subjunctive of *ir* is *ba*, *baib* or *buib*.

PAST SUBJUNCTIVE OF REGULAR VERBS.

259. FIRST CONJUGATION.

pór, marry.—**póramh**, pórtá, pórtá ré, póram-air, pórtá sib, pórtáir (or pórtá-air, *see* § 211).

Cuir, put, send.—**Cuirinn**, cuirteá, &c. (*see* § 212).

260. SECOND CONJUGATION.

Beannuig, bless.—**Beannuiginn**, beannuigteá, &c. (*see* § 213).

Forḡail, open.—**Forḡaimh**, forḡailteá, forḡailte ré, &c. (*see* § 213),

261. IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular verbs form the past subjunctive regularly from the root of the *dependent* (§ 90) form of the present indicative (*cf.* § 249),

E.g.—*Beirinn, beirteá, &c. ; tuḡainn, &c. ; abrainn, &c. ; fásainn or faḡainn, &c. ; déanainn, &c. ; feicinn, &c. ; cluininn or cloirinn, &c. ; téiginn, &c. ; tḡinn, tḡainn or teḡainn, &c. ; itinn, &c.*

262. If in regard to *past time* we are referring to an *actual* condition of affairs we use the *indicative* mood, past or imperfect. But if referring to only a *supposed* condition of affairs we use the *past subjunctive* or *conditional*. It is usually preceded by *nó go, go* or *ac̃t go*, until ; *mar̃a* (*muna*), unless, if not ; or *úd*, if. With the latter it generally conveys the idea that the supposed condition did not exist.

Thúairc ré liom fana-
máint go tḡisead ré
ar air,

Th'fanaḡ go tḡáinig ré ar
air,

mar̃a tḡéisead ré
mar̃a mbéad go
n'oeac̃ad ré
Úd mbad nac
raac̃ad ré

mar̃a n'oeac̃ad ré a
baile, ir coram̃ail gur
cuiread ar fá ḡiar é,

Úd (§ 216) tḡug̃tá
airḡeac̃ dom, th'ioc-
fainn é,

má (§ 215) tuḡair airḡeac̃
dom, th'iocar ar air
leac̃ é,

He said to me to remain
until he came back
(supposed condition).

I remained until he came
back (actual fact).

If he did not go (had not
gone) home (supposed
condition), he would be
done for.

If he did not go home
(actual fact), it is likely
that they locked him
up.

If you gave me money
(supposed condition), I
would pay it.

If you gave me money
(actual fact), I paid it
back to you.

EXERCISE LXI.

(Ar leanamaint.)

Ciarrán.—Is dána an tpeam iad na muilleóirí. Ní deácaíó ortá (see idioms) go fóill i dtreoir ar bit. Ní'l ráruḡaḡ i n-a ḡcionn (see idioms), aḡur ní tairé le Seoipre é (see idioms). Domhnall.—Is fíor duit. Tá an rmiór ceart inr an ḡcnám aca. Go ḡcuiprío Dia an t-áḡ ortá. Áct lean leat. ḡoibé tárla i n-éir rin? C.—Ní deácaíó iad ná forar ar pleanar nó go raib ḡac uile fíort fá réir aige. Doiré.—Le uḡáct mo deácaíó, tá dearg-ḡráin aḡam ar an bpeap rin. Is luḡa liom (orm, M.) (see idioms) é 'ná an donar. D.—'nDomhnac, tá an ceart aḡat. Is beaḡ orm-ra forta é. Is clor dom nac bfuil ré aḡ deánam an raḡa (see idioms) le deirneannar. Is doilig a ráḡ cé aca é—uḡḡar ḡránac nó díol truaige. Dá tḡuḡtá dá míle punt tó, beáḡ ré caite amuḡa aige i ḡceann ráite. A.—“Tadair a roḡa do'n bḡaḡ aḡur tḡḡraíó ré an díḡa.” Ní beáḡ bat na ríḡ ḡuáḡ aige anoir, mara mbéáḡ go raib áḡair maíḡ aige. D.—Má bí, bí máḡair ar feabhar aige freirin. Deann-áct Dé le n-a hanam. C.—Stao pleanar a luḡt leanamna fré céile or comair na muilleóirí. U'fupar aítint air go raib tḡoc-fuáḡar faoi. Bí ré aḡ tair-ḡlim a cuíó fear, áct ba ḡeap go raib a málaíḡt de cúram (see idioms) air. Táinig Seoipre de ḡḡiotán fá n-a déin.

(ní crioḡ.)

LESSON LXII.

THE ORDINAL NUMBERS.

263. Most of the *ordinal numbers* are formed from the cardinal numbers by adding -eáḡ or -máḡ.

Céad, donmáð, first.
 Dára, dóimáð, second.
 Tríomáð, trear, third.
 Ceatramáð, fourth.
 Cúigeáð, cúigimáð, fifth.
 Séimáð, seisearáð, sixth.
 Seachtmáð, seventh.
 Ochtmáð, eighth.
 Naoimáð, ninth.
 Deiceáð, deacmáð, tenth.
 Donmáð — déas,
 eleventh.
 Dára — déas, twelfth.
 Tríomáð — déas, trear
 — déas, thirteenth.
 Ficeáð, twentieth.
 Donmáð — ar fíciú,
 twenty-first.
 Tríomáð — ar fíciú,
 trear — ar fíciú,
 twenty-third.

Deacmáð — ar fíciú,
 thirtieth.
 Dá fíciúeáð, fortieth.
 Deacmáð — ar dá
 fíciú, fiftieth.
 Trí fíciúeáð, sixtieth.
 Ceitpe fíciúeáð,
 eightieth.
 Deacmáð — ar ceitpe
 fíciú, ninetieth.
 Céadad, hundreth.
 Dára — ar céad,
 hundred and second.
 Dá céadad, two hund-
 reth.
 Naoi gcéadad, nine
 hundreth.
 míleáð, thousandth.

Céad, dára, tríomáð, cúigeáð, réimáð and deiceáð are more common in modern Irish than the alternative forms.

The following construction is often used where the above would be awkward :—Crann a dó, the second tree ; crann a ré-déas a' r trí fíciú, the 76th tree ; crann a hocht-déas a' r ceitpe fíciú ar céad, the 198th tree.

264. RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE 14.—Céad, first, is *aspirated* after the definite article, e.g.—An céad lár, the first mare (but an céad lár, the hundred mares) ; rearmac na céad lárac, the first mare's foal ; na céad láracá, the first mares.

But it is *eclipsed* if *an* be preceded by a preposition ;
e.g.—*an* *scéad* *lár*.

RULE 15.—*Céad*, first, and *tréar* cause *aspiration* of the initial of the noun, *e.g.*—*an céad fear*, the first man ; *an tréar bó*, the third cow.

The other ordinals cause no change in consonants.

All the ordinal numbers except *céad* and *tréar* prefix *n* to vowels, *e.g.*—*an dara harat*, the second ass ; *an rémad nuan*, the sixth lamb.

265.—Even when the following noun is feminine the article, *an*, prefixes *t* to *donnmað* and *octrmað* (*see* § 29), *e.g.*—*an t-donnmað bó déas*, the eleventh cow ; *an t-octrmað heireós*, the eighth pullet.

The same is true of *don*, *e.g.*—*an t-don pígin*, the same ; *an t-don trráid amáin*.

EXERCISE LXII.

(*An leanamaint.*)

Ciarrán.—*Ógair Seoirre ar pheadar aót níor bain ré fearc ar an iarraid reo. Annrin tug ré fá n-a bualað aót do teip ré air. An céad fear de muinntir an muilleóra, tug ré fá dara é reo. Táinig ré ar a míne-geire fá n-a ndéin le curiugad le Seoirre. Annrin táinig an dara duine asur an criomað duine asur daoine eile i n-a ndiaid. Cuir an ceatramad fear tunc inr an scúigeað fear de luét na mbá. Táinig fearis móir ar an rémad duine ar ceitre fícto asur tug ré turraic do'n reachmad báoir ar dá fícto a bí i n-a fearaí or a comair. Le rméiteað do fáile leas ré ar a táir i n-áirde é. O'éirig na báoirí uile go léir cun feirge ar an bpoince boire. Tugadar a noublán do luét an*

áuilinn. Domhnall.—Racáid-rá i mbannaib (see *idioms*) náir loiceadair roin. C.—An m'anam náir loiceadair. Deamhan baogal oiré. So raib nat Dé so deó oiré! Dá bpeicéá iad as troiré déad rghannraó oiré. Fásaim le huóacé so mbaó cruas leat a scuio ban dá scluicéá iad as sol. So bfoiré Dá oiré! An t-ócáó bean a táimis do lácair ba deas nac bfuair rí báp leir an eagla.

(ní críoc.)

LESSON LXIII.

PERSONAL NUMERAL NOUNS.

266. When referring to *persons*, instead of the ordinary cardinal numbers, certain *numeral nouns* are generally used. These numeral nouns, except *aonair*, are followed by the *genitive plural*.

They may, however, be also followed by *de* with the *dative*, e.g.—*naonair o'feairib*.

<i>aonair</i> , one (person).	<i>mór-feireair</i> , { seven
<i>beirt</i> , { two (persons), a	<i>Seachtair</i> , { (persons),
<i>oir</i> , } pair, a couple.	{ a septet.
<i>triúr</i> , three (persons), a	<i>oictair</i> , eight (persons).
trio.	<i>naonair</i> , nine (persons).
<i>ceatair</i> , four (persons), a	<i>deicneadair</i> , ten (per-
quartet.	sons).
<i>cúigeair</i> , five (persons), a	<i>Dá 'r' éas</i> , twelve (per-
quintet.	sons).
<i>seireair</i> , six (persons), a	
sextet.	

These should never be used for animals or for inanimate objects.

As they are singular nouns the singular form of the article should be used with them, e.g.—*an triúr ban*, the three women (=the trio of women).

Ḍonair is only used in the idiom—*ṭá rí í n-a-naonair*, she is alone; *ṭáim im' Ḍonair*, I am alone, &c.

267. An *indefinite* (see § 26) noun in the *genitive* case is often used as an adjective, *e.g.*—*mín cōirce*, oat meal (meal of oats); *cupán airgid*, a silver cup (cup of silver).

268. RULE FOR ASPIRATION AND ECLIPSIS.

RULE 16.—An *indefinite* noun in the *genitive* case, when used as an *adjective* (§ 267), is subject to the same rules of aspiration and eclipsis as any other adjective (see § 68, Rules 2, 3; § 88, Rule 6).

Ḍan uḃ cōirce (C. & U.),	} The hen egg.
Ḍan τ-uḃ cōirce (M.),	
Ḇárr na huḃe cōirce (C. & U.),	} The top of the hen egg.
Ḇárr Ḍan uḃe cōirce (M.),	
Ṭac na n-uḃ gceairc,	The colour of the hen eggs (eggs of hens = <i>gen. pl.</i>).

Exception.—If the first word ends in *o*, *τ* or *n*, and if the second word begins with one of the same letters, the latter is *not* aspirated, *e.g.*—*Ḍan bean uéirce*, the beggar woman (woman of alms).

269. In accordance with the foregoing rule *beirt*, being a feminine noun, causes *aspiration* of the noun which follows it and which is in the *genitive plural*, *e.g.*—*Ḍan beirt ban*, the two women (=the pair of women); *Ḍan beirt fear*, the two men.

EXERCISE LXIII.

(Ḍan leanaímainτ.)

C.—*Ṭoirig Ḍan tpoio Ḍannrín. Ḇ'ionḡantaḉ de'n tpaḡal Ḍan ráir-bualatḉ a ḃí Ḍann. Ḇa rannṭaḉ na buillí do buaileatḉar Ḍr a céile. Ḇa tpeire (see idioms) Ḍr ṭúr leir na bátoirib' nḉ le luḉṭ Ḍan*

múilinn. Tugadur puactar rannntac fá na muilleóiribh agus ba beas nár cuireadur iut ortá. Dá bfeiceadh sib iad sílfeadh sib go ngnótócaíodh an troio agus go raib cnaipe na muilleóirí déanta annsin reachtar ariam. A.—Óra, go gcuirighibh Dia linn ! C.—Acht tábla go raib cúigear daoine, beirt ban agus triúr fear, as gabáil an bótaibh i n-aice páirce an buailte. Bí ceathrar aca as rocuigeacht agus tuine de na fearaibh as marcúigeacht ar gearrán glar. Bí seiréan i n-a donar. Bí rglais móir san mbótar agus bhuir ceann de flabhaibh na potar. As teacht ruar leó (or leótha) o'fear an gearráin glair is amlaibh do bí an ceathrar eile as cur caoi ar an potar. Cuir ré forráin ortá. Bí faoi cuiriugadh leó acht ba gearr go raib a malairt de cúram air (*see idioms*). Tug ré fá veana go raib troio ar riuabál agus ba mian leir toul fá n-a déin. "Cuirimio mar comairle ort," ar' an beirt ban, "gan don baint a beir asat leó. 'An futo nac mbacann leat, ná bac leir.' Tá bean agus móirfeiréar clainne de cúram ort. Fan annreo go raib (mbéir, M. ; mbí, S. C.) críoch leir an troio agus go dtéigibh a baile."

(ní críoch.)

LESSON LXIV.

THE RELATIVE FORM OF THE VERB.

270. There is a special form of the verb which is used in *relative sentences*, *i.e.*—in sentences which follow the relative pronouns—*who*, *which* or *that*. expressed or understood.

N.B.—The student must be careful not to confound the relative pronouns,—*who*, *which* and *that*. with the interrogative pronouns, *who* and *which* ; and with the conjunction *that*.

The *relative* form of the verb has only one inflexion, which is -ar in the present tense. This, the old literary form, is obsolete in M., where the ordinary form of the present tense is used. It is, however, still in common use in C. and U.

OBS.—The inflexion is often pronounced -annr, e.g.—bionnr, doirneannr, &c. in C. and U. but not by the old speakers.

271.—Before relative sentences the pronoun é is often used as a noun, an τ-é meaning—the individual or person. The τ is retained *even in the genitive and dative* cases. Cf. § 29.

272. PRESENT RELATIVE FORM OF THE VERB *to be*.
Present relative—ar, who (which or that) is.

Present habitual relative—ar bíor (or bíor ar), who (which or that) “does be.”

Present relative of ír—ír, (who, which or that) is.

Níl aithe agam ar an I do not know the person
τ-é (§ 271) ar an, who is in it.

Laog an τ-é ar bíor ar an The calf of the person
donac, who “does be” at the
fair.

An τ-é ír fearr (§ 156), The individual (who) is
best.

273. RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE 17.—When the relative pronoun *who, which* or *that* (expressed or understood), is in the *nominative* or *accusative* case it causes *aspiration* of the initial letter of the relative form of the verb, except in ar, doirnear, doirnear and doirnear (see Obs. § 93).

OBS.—In M. the τ of ar is sometimes aspirated, e.g.—Car ar uair?

Na daoine ar an, The people who (nom.)
are there.

An fear a b'ior a's obair,	The man who (<i>nom.</i>) "does be" working.
An t-é a buailear Art,*	{ The person who (<i>nom.</i>) strikes Art. The person whom (<i>acc.</i>) Art strikes.
An r'ud a'buairt ré,	
	The thing which (<i>acc.</i>) he said.

274. Grammarians deny that the *a* (often *vo*), preceding the relative form of the verb in some of the foregoing examples, is really a relative pronoun, meaning *who*, *which*, or *that*. They contend that it is only a strengthening particle. The particle, however, has now acquired all the force of a relative pronoun and we think that it would be better to recognise it as such.

EXERCISE LXIV.

(Ar leanaímaint.)

C.—Ní eirteódad ré leó. Níor' b' fúláir leir t'ul ar áit na mbonn f'á d'éin na n'aoine a b'í a's t'poir. B'f'ada leir uair' (*see idioms*) go mbéad ré i lár na t'poda. B'amlaib' d'áitnig ré cúigea' n'ó reir'ear d'á c'áir'uib', a b'ior a's obair i n-éin'ois leir a'sur a b'í i f'áinn a's d'eicneab'ar b'áid'oirí. Sí' ré go f'uib' ré de d'ual'gar air t'ul a's f'ead'aint le cuir'iu'g'ad leó. D.—An eir'ean an fear a b'ior a's f'ab'ail c'eoil a's an áir'feann? C.—I'f' d'ois liom na'c é. Ní fear'ac mé, go b'arainneac. D.—An b'ruil don f'aoil aise leir an o'at'ad'oir, an t-é a'á i n-a c'om'naib' i n-éin'ois leir an b'f'igea'ad'oir? C.—C'á. I'f' colceat'ar d'ó é. I'f' o'at'ad'oir a'á ann f'ein f'f'eirin. Ní'l duine i'f' calma ran b'ar'áir'oe. A.—B'a d'ual a'ar d'ó rin. Go

* This and similar sentences are often ambiguous. The meaning must be gathered from the context.

ngnócuigíú Dia óó! C.—Ácť ír ciúin macánta an tuine é nó go mbíonn fearg air. D.—“Óionn gac uile fear go lágac nó go dtéigíú bó i n-a garrúda,” mar a veiríear an rean-focal. Cé an doir é? C.—Tuairim oót mbliádan ar fíctú. Ácť ’ré a fáo agur a gearr (*see idioms*) gur cuir ré fá nveara do’n veirt fear de na poctúitibí dul i n-éinfeacť leir. Ni vearnadar óa cuir ó’a noiceall (*see idioms*) go rabadar ag bun a gcúrra.
(ní cpióc.)

LESSON LXV.

275. PRESENT RELATIVE FORM OF REGULAR VERBS.

The regular verbs form the present relative from the stem (§ 55) by adding -ar or -ear, *e.g.*—cuiríear, pórar, beannuigíear, forglar.

Obs.—This form is obsolete in M.

276. PRESENT RELATIVE FORM OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular verbs form the present relative from the root of the *absolute* (§ 90) form of the present tense, *e.g.*—veiríear, (who) bears; veiríear or tuagar, (who) gives; a veiríear, (who) says; geiríear, (who) gets or finds; gníor (or gníóear), (who) does or makes; cíor (or cíóear), (who) sees; cluinear or cloiríear, (who) hears; itíear, (who) eats; téigíear, (who) goes; tígíear, tagar or teagar, (who) comes.

277. The *Interrogative* pronouns, cé, céarú, céadó, cao, goiré and cairé, when in the nominative or accusative case, are followed by the relative form of the verb, as the latter is preceded by a relative, expressed or understood.

CÉ (h-é a) bíor ann?	Who (is he who) "does be" there?
Céaró a beirtear airt?	What does Art give (what is the thing which Art gives)?
Cao (é an rúo) a beirtear Conn?	What does Conn say (what is the thing which Conn says)?

The *a* of *a* is often omitted in such sentences especially after a vowel.

278. Sentences in which *ir* is used at the beginning for emphasis (§ 49) are usually of a relative nature and the *ir* clause is followed by the relative form of the verb.

<i>ir</i> annam a bíor Godfríao annreo,	It is seldom that Godfrey does be here.
Nac dian aca Ruairí aas obair!	Is it not vigorously Rory is working!
An amhar a geirtear* férlim aigeas ó n-a acair-mór?	"Is it what" Felim gets money from his grandfather?
<i>ir</i> é Caoimhín a gníor an obair,	It is Kevin who does the work.

279. When the subject of the present relative of the verb is a *personal pronoun* the ordinary habitual present tense is frequently used, even in C. and U.

An arán a iteann (or itear) ré?	Is it bread that he eats?
<i>ir</i> i mBaile Áta Cliaat a bím aas obair,	It is in Dublin that I "do be" working.
<i>ir</i> oo Thady a beirteann (or beirtear) rinn a: t-óir,	It is to Thady that we give the gold.

* *a* o'rágar is said in S. C.

EXERCISE LXV.

(Ar leanamaint.)

C.—Ar fproicint na háite údóib bí móir-íreir ar muilleóirí ar lár ašur bí oétar nó naonbar eile i ráinn aš luét na mbáó. Bíor-ra 'mo íuóe ar an ſclaióe ašur mé aš féacaint oíta ašur, óar uóacé an tprošáin, íleap ſo raib a ſcnaipe óeanta anhrin reácar ariam. A.—“Ír maic an t-iománaióe an t-é a bíor ar an ſclaióe.” C.—Méaradair féin ſo raib ſabta oíta (*see idioms*). Tuit a ſcnoióe ſo oí buinn a ſcor acé óeamán claonab a bí i n-a ſcionn (*see idioms*). A.—Óia ſo óeó leó ašur ſo órášaió Sé a pláinte aca! C.—Íreab a ſcnoióe ar air ašir ar a éabairt rá óeara údóib ſo raib an óacabóir ašur an beirt roéaióe aš teacé óo óongnam údóib. Ó'fan an tproio ar ríao ar reab tamail óig. Acé óo loic óuine óe'n beirt, an t-é a ſeibeap óbair ſo minic ó'n roéabóir úó a ſníor roéai le hašaió tpuacall na mbroéaire. Bí leirš air óul irteacé ran ſcaé. A.—Maíre, ní'l a leitéio óe élaóaire (éniopaire, M.) ran tír. Náir cúiríó Óia óoióce ar óealac a leapa é! Ír annam a éluinim óeaš-tuairš i n-a éaoib. C.—Ar a íeircint óo'n óacabóir an óroó-éaoi a bí ar a éairíóib, níor leir óo bífaillige é (*see idioms*). Ruš fé ar máioe ráma, ſlaioí ar an óreap eile ašur irteacé leó i lár an éata.

(ní epióé.)

LESSON LXVI.

THE FUTURE RELATIVE FORM OF THE VERB.

280. The *future* relative form of *tá* is *óear* (or *óeíreap*).

Ἀν τ-έ α ὕεαρ ἀνηρεο, The person who (*nom.*)
will be here.

Ἄν τι οὖν ἂν θέσῃ ἐν ᾧ The thing which (*acc.*) he
 θέσῃ, will be doing.

The future relative form of the verb, as well as the present one, is obsolete in M. where the ordinary future tense is used.

281. In the old language the *future* relative of *ır* was *bur*. This form is now practically obsolete. *ır* is generally used instead, some other verb in the sentence indicating that future time is intended.

Beiré Fionnghuala ar an
 gcaoin ír (or úir)
 veiré ran áir,
 Fionnghuala will be the
 prettiest girl (the girl
 who will be prettiest)
 in the place.

þóttast þú að þú ert (or
þú) ríkjasti,
She will marry the
richest man (the man
who will be richest).

282. The verbs of the *first conjugation* form the *future* relative form from the ordinary future by changing the inflexions to -*fár* or -*féar*, e.g.—*þórfár*, *cuinféar*, *fáðgar*, *buallféar*, &c.

The person who (*nom.*)
will marry Winifred.

Ἀν τ-ε ἄ πόρταρ ὕνα,

The person whom (*acc*)
Winifred will marry
(see footnote, Lesson 64).

ᑎᐱ ᐅᐱᐅᐅᐅ ᐱ ᑕᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᑎ
riot, The people who (*nom.*)
 will sow the seed.

An fear a buailfear ré, The man whom (*acc.*) he
will strike.

'Sé feargail a buailpear é. It is Farrell who (nom.) will strike him.

The r of the inflexion is usually sounded.

<p> An rásairt a beannócar iad, An teine a coisileócar ré, </p>	<p> The priest who (<i>nom.</i>) will bless them. The fire which (<i>acc.</i>) he will rake. </p>
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E.g.—**Եստար**, (who) will bear, &c. (§ 228) ; **Նստար** or **Նարար**, (who) will give or bring (§ 229) ; **աստարար**, (who) will say (§§ 226, 273) ; **գտար** or **գտարար**, (who) will get or find (§ 231) ; **ծանար**, (who) will do or make (§ 220) ; **տեսար**, (who) will see (§ 222) ; **ստնար** or **տոտարար**, (who) will hear (§ 221) ; **տար** or **տարար**, (who) will eat (§ 227) ; **դար** or **դարար**, (who) will go (§ 225) ; **տուտար**, (who) will come (§ 224).

<p> An biaò a iarar ré, An t-é a iacár go hálbain, </p>	<p> The food which he will eat. The person who will go to Scotland. </p>
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EXERCISE LXVI.

(Δη λεηναῖναι.)

D.—Mire 'mo bannaí fup gearr go raib a málairt
 de éaoi ar an rgeál (*see idioms*) annsin. C.—
 Ueamán rmito bréige agat. “Nuair is mó an
 anadain, is ead is goirte an éadair.” Éuair an
 dactadóir agur an roctair i n-óil an tpeama bádóir
 a bí ag tabairt ionnruide fá'n oéar muilleoirí.

D.—Cé an trlige beatao atá ag an notaíde? **C.**—
 Fígeadóir ír ead é. **D.**—Cé d'ar díob é (*see idioms*,
Pt. II)? **C.**—Ír de muinntir Shallcóbaí é. Ír feargail
 Ó Shallcóbaí atá maraínn aír. **D.**—An é rin an t-é
 a béar ag déanaí an éadais le haíaró fionnguala
 ní matgáimna? **C.**—Ní hé. 'Sé brian Ó feargail
 a déanfar é. Ír eiréan a geobar (or geobfar) an
 obair uaití. Ír í a bean a deapócar a gúna le n-a
 haíaró. Aét leanrao do'n rgeal. O'féacadar
 cúrra leir na báidóirí aét, dar mo láim! ba
 deacair an obair í. Ní raib ann aét gur tárrtuig-
 eadar an t-octar muilleoirí ar rúgn ar éigin (*see*
idioms). I nveiréad na dála fuair luét an muilinn
 an ceann ír fearr oíra (*see idioms*). Tuit an trioll
 ar an treall (*see idioms*) ar na báidóirí. O'éigin dóib
 leigean leo (*see idioms*). Cuir na muilleoirí agur a
 luét conanta rít agur ruais oíra. Ír ar éigin báir
 (*see idioms*) do rugadar na cora leo.

(ní chíos.)

LESSON LXVII.

THE PAST, IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL OF THE VERB IN RELATIVE CLAUSES.

285. There is *no* special form for the relative of
 the verb in the past, imperfect and conditional. The
 ordinary form is used.

An t-é do (or a) bí ann,	The person who (<i>nom.</i>) was in it.
An fear do (or a) báinead an fear,	The man who (<i>nom.</i>) used to mow the grass.
An cailín do (or a) pórraó fionn,	The girl who (<i>nom.</i>) would marry Finn. The girl whom (<i>acc.</i>) Finn would marry (<i>see foot- note, Lesson 64</i>).

an tuine oo (or a) The person who was (or
b'feairr, would be) best.

THE GENITIVE OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

286. If the relative pronoun be in the *genitive* case (*of whom* or *whose*) the relative form of the verb is *not* used. The *dependent* form of the various tenses is employed in the case of those verbs which have a distinctive dependent form (§§ 37, 90, 175, 222, 226, 229, 231). It is preceded by the relative particle *a* in C. and U., and by *go* in M.

The thing possessed follows the verb and is governed by a *possessive adjective* (*mo*, *eo*, *a*, &c.) which agrees in gender and number with the possessor.

RULE FOR ECLIPSIS.

RULE 9.—When *a*, or *go*, stands for the *genitive* of the relative pronoun it causes *eclipsis*.

an t-é a (or go) bfuil a The person whose horse
capall ar an t-ráir, is on the street.

na marzairí a (or go) The fishermen whose
mbíonn a mbáir aís an boat "does be" at the
b'fánán, boat-slip.

ar (C. and U.), or gur (M.), each causing *aspiration* (§ 141), is used with the past tense except in the case of some irregular verbs (§§ 166, 178) with which *a*, or *go*, is used.

na mná a (or go) raib a The women whose spin-
otúirne o'd b'píreab, ning-wheel was being
broken.

an bean a (or go) bfuair a The woman whose son
a mac báir, died.

sinne a (or go) n'oeadair We whose cows went to
ar scuir bó cun an the fair,
aonair,

Sib-re ar (or gur) *You (plu.)* whose butter
 díol feargur búr gcúir Fergus sold at the
 ime ar an margad, market.

287. When *ir* would be the verb in a relative sentence containing *whose*, it would be replaced, in C. and U., by the words *ar ab* (or *arb*) before a vowel, or *ar* before a consonant. In M. *gur ab* and *gur* are used. Cf. § 243.

Ar and *gur* cause *no* change in the consonant when *present* time is meant.

An bean ar (or gur) maic The woman whose house
 liom a teac, I like.

An fear ar (or gur) ab The man whose company
 áil leat a comhluadar, you like.

If the *past* or *conditional*, *ba* or *baib*, be the verb it is replaced in C. and U. by *arb'* (= *ar ba*) before a vowel, and by *ar* or *a mbaib* before a consonant. In M. *gurb'* (= *gur ba*) and *gur*, respectively, are similarly used.

When standing for the *past* tense or *conditional* *ar* and *gur* cause *aspiration* (cf. § 141).

Na daoine ar (or gur) The persons whose house
 maic liom a teac, I liked (or would like).

Na fir arb' (or gurb') áil The men whose company
 liom a comhluadar, I liked (or would like).

An fear a mbaib mian The man whose money
 leat a cúir aigir, you desired (or would desire).

EXERCISE LXVII.

(Ar leanaimint).

C.—Díodar cruigea ar fad. O'á cruatannar rin
 túsadair cúl ar na muilleoirib. Leis readar fear ar.
 Annrin túsadair do na bonnabib (or buinn) é asur

ar go brát leó. Riteadur pré céile i mbárra a n-anama (*see idioms*) fá déin an fánáin. A.—An bfuil tuine ar bit aca fhortuighe? C.—Ir olc liom a fáó go bfuil tuine de luét an muintinn tar éir báir de bárr na troya. A.—Dia ioir rinn asur an anacáin! Cé aca é? C.—Fionn Ó Feargail, sur a' maít (or go mbáó maít) an maíre dó é (*see idioms*). A.—Go ndéanair Dia trócaire ar a anam! Maíre, "ní'l ran traogal ro áct ceó." An é rin an t-é ar (or sur, M.) mian leir an maor a cúio talmán asur ar (or sur) díol an tigearna talmán a feilm asur a (or go) ndearnair a clann mac troyo móir i n-a n-ágaró? C.—'Sé. A.—Goiré d'éirig dó? C.—Peadar, an t-é ba cionn-triocaíir leir an ácrann, buail ré buille troyo 'ran sclaiseann ar fionn. Bain an buille an motuáó asur an arann ar. Níor cúir ré cor 'ná car de uair rin amac. Níor fáruig ré an oiróce áct timceall leat-uair tar éir a dó-déas fioluis ré ar nór an bpic (*see idioms*). Tus Peadar an tuait amac air féin (*see idioms*) asur na ríot-maoir i n-a diair. Tá bpiread cpioide ar a muiugín boict, ní 'gá poinnt leó é (*see idioms*). Tá bpreictéa a bean, báó troya leat i. A.—An i rin an bean a bfuair a haíair báir anuairó? C.—'Sí.

(Cpioé.)

LESSON LXVIII.

NUMERAL ADVERBS.

288. The *numeral adverbs*—once, twice, thrice, four times, &c., are rendered in Irish either by a numeral adjective with uair, or (except *once*) by a numeral adjective preceded by fá or ró, *e.g.*—once, aon uair amáin or uair amáin; twice, dá uair or fá dó; thrice, trí huair or fá trí; four times, ceitpe huair or fá ceatair, &c.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

289. When the name of the day of the week in English would be preceded by the word *on*, the Irish name, in the *genitive* case, is preceded by *Óia*, an old word for *day*, *e.g.*—'Sé an *Óomhna* *atá* *asáinn* *inoiú*, to-day is (the) Sunday ; *óí* *ré* *annreo* *Óia* *Óomhna*, he was here on Sunday. But *Óia* is *not* used with *Óomhna* *Cáir*(*a*), *Óomhna* *Cingc**íre*, or such compounds.

NAMES OF PERSONS.

290. We have seen, by numerous examples, that most Irish names are preceded, when male, by *Ó*, *ua* or *Mac* (sometimes *Ma**g*), which, when part of the surname, do not aspirate (§ 87, Rule 9), *e.g.*—*Fea**rsu**r* *Ó* (or *ua*) *Fea**rsai* ; *Fionn* *Mac* *Ma**t**g**a**m**na*.

Exception.—Sometimes the initial is aspirated after *Ma**g*, *e.g.*—*Ma**g* *F**loinn*.

Obs.—In the spoken language *Ó* is often pronounced *a*, and *mac* as '*ac*.

291. Surnames which have *Ó* or *ua*, when male, have *ní* when *female*, *e.g.*—*Doi**re* *ní* *Nei**ll*, Eefy O'Neill.

Surnames containing *Mac* have *níc* when *female*, *e.g.*—*Doi**re* *níc* *Nei**ll*, Brigid Mac Neill ; *Ca**it**lín* *níc* *an* *Ul**ta**ig*, Catherine Mac Nulty.

RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

292. RULE 18.—*u**í* the genitive of *Ó* or *ua* ; and *m**ic*, the genitive of *Mac*, when part of the surname, cause *aspiration*. *m**ic* is also aspirated itself, *e.g.*—*De**an* *Sé**amu**ir* *u**í* *Fea**rsai*, James O'Farrell's wife ; *in**ge**an* *Sé**a**gáin* *m**ic* *Ma**t**g**a**m**na*, John Mac Mahon's daughter.

Exception.—*S* often escapes aspiration, *e.g.*—*Ma**c* *Sé**a**gáin* *m**ic* *Su**ir**ne*, John Mac Sweeney's son.

In parts of M. *m*ic, when part of the surname, does not aspirate *Ṯiaimurda*.

293. RULE 19.—*ní* and *níc* do not change in the genitive.

ní aspirates in all the cases, *e.g.*—*nóra ní Ṯomnaill*, Nora O'Donnell; *feap Saobh ní Ṯomnaill*, Sive O'Donnell's husband.

Exceptions.—In parts of M. *ní*, when part of the surname, does not aspirate *Ṯomnaill*, and sometimes prefixes *t* to *S* of *Seagán*, *e.g.*—*Peig ní tSeagán*.

níc also aspirates in all cases, *e.g.*—*Ṽionnguala níc Máatgáirna*, Finuala Mac Mahon; *mac Ṽionnguala níc Máatgáirna*, Finuala Mac Mahon's son.

ní should cause no change in vowels but in the spoken language sometimes prefixes *n*, *e.g.*—*Nuala ní Airt*, Nuala O'Hart.

EXERCISE LXVIII.

Nuala.—*A Saobh, a tairge, brúis Ṯíot amac an doirap. Tá ré cineál fuar. An bfuil an fearcainn as ríolobh go fóill? Saobh.—Tá aiteall beas ann. Ní'l ann aét brádan anoir. Déir ré i n-a lá breas amac annreo. N.—Ní'l fíor agam rin. "Ní fuair ceo fearn-gealaige ariam bár de'n cairt." Sab i leir, (a) doirpe. Sab amac i scoinne bacóige mónaob. Slaioib ar mac fínn níc Máatgáirna. Dubrap (or dubart, M.) leir fá ob ceana an ceannrac agus an béalmac agus an ciarac a cup ar pánaob Máirpe níc Máatgáirna. Ní'l don máit dom leir (see idioms). Céigead ré go tci an portac Ṯia Luain as iarrair ualaig mónaob dom. Baob ob do b'fura toul ann. A.—An go tci an fear a bfuil a ceac le taoib na haitgiorra a macar ré? N.—Ní heab. Aét go tci baincreabad Cuinn Uí feargail a bfuil a siobán*

calmhan i gceart-lár an póirtaigh agus atá i n-a comhnas le ra mbochtán idir (or eadar) an bótar agus an abainn. So nglacair Dia trias é. Tá faicéor mo éiríde oim sup ar nigin ar éigin (*see idioms*) a bhar nár a cár cor ar bit aici i mbliadna. A.—An í rin an bean a ndíolann a mac móin ar an maraibh Dia Satairn? N.—Ní hí. Ní bíonn as an mnaoi rin áit rradac. 'Sí an bean eile ar (or sup, M.) mian liom a cur móna do ceannac. A.—Tá go maí, áit ir easal liom go bfuil an eirir agus an ceannac bhirte.

LESSON LXIX.

NAMES OF PERSONS (*continued*).

294. When used without a Christian name, surnames are often preceded by the definite article and have the termination -ac added, *e.g.*—An O'Brianac, O'Brien; An O'neacnac, Walsh; An O'ocaracac, O'Doherty; An O'aracac, Power, &c. These forms of names are declined like masculine nouns in -ac (§ 80).

If used in the *vocative* case the article is omitted, *e.g.*—Sá 1 leit, a O'Brianac.

In the absence of the Christian name the following construction is often used and affords a good substitute for the English *Mr.*, *Miss* and *Mrs.* :—

mac uí O'Brian, Mr. bean míc uí Ceallais, O'Brien. Mrs. Kelly.

ingean míc uí O'ocaracac, bainceadac míc uí Sallacobair, The Miss O'Doherty. Widow Gallagher.

295. If there be any *title* before a person's name it is usually, in Irish, preceded by the definite article.

Δη τὰτὰρ πεαταρ ὁ	(The) Father Peter
λαογαιρε,	O'Leary.
Δη Ὀδοτῦρ Ὀυβγλαρ νε	(The) Dr. Douglas Hyde.
νιρε,	
Δη Ὑαιρηόγαν μέαδδ,	(The) Queen Mave.
Δη τ-Αβ μάγ υἱόρ,	(The) Abbot Maguire.
Δη τ-λαρλα ὁ νεἱλλ,	(The) Earl O'Neill.
Δη τ-λαρλα αδοῦ ὁ νεἱλλ,	(The) Earl Hugh O'Neill.

The last three examples are from the Four Masters, but with English names they often omit the article, *e.g.*—*Caipcín Uilleir*. Keating has often, even in the same sentence, *Rí Árúir* and *an Rí Árúir*. With *Ὀδοτῦρ* followed by the surname the article is omitted in M. *e.g.*—*Ὀδοτῦρ ὁ Λοιρηγ*, but in C. and U. the article is generally used if the name be a *Gaelic* one, *e.g.*—*Δη Ὀδοτῦρ μάγ υἱόρ*.

296. Where the title is followed by the name of a *place in the genitive*, the article is omitted in Irish although it may be present in English (*see* § 89).

Ṛí na Spáinne,	The King of (the) Spain.
Ṛígearua Slíge,	(The) Lord (of) Sligo.

297. If a Christian name of a person be *followed* by a word denoting his trade, profession, calling or office, the latter does *not* take the article. In C. and U. it is put in the *nominative* case, but in M. in the *genitive*.

Seagán rígeaδόρ (C.)	} John the weaver.
and U.),	
Seagán rígeaδόρα (M.),	

298. If the article be inserted before the name of the trade, &c., and if the latter be in the *genitive* case, it indicates *connexion* but *not identity*.

Seagán an fígeadóir,	The weaver's John (his son or boy).
Seamur na bainnead- aige	The widow's James.
Nóra an Gleanna,	Nora from (of) the Glen.

299. Formerly if two words came together signifying the same thing (or in *apposition*) they might or might not agree in case. In modern Irish the usage is somewhat different.

If a title be followed by a *surname only* the latter may agree with the former in case.

Bean Doctúir uí Ceall- aig,	Dr. O'Kelly's wife.
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Observe that in the above example the article is omitted and that *doctúir* is not used. *Doctúir* is, however, a *genitive* in C. where the nominative is *doctúr*.

If a *Christian* name follows a title, or if the name of a trade, &c., follows a person's name (§§ 295. 297) it does not change in case with the words preceding it.

leabhar an aithne péadar	Father Peter O'Leary's
ó leabhair,	book.
1 n-aimeir na bainnead- aige,	In the time of (the) Queen Mave.
mac Seagán fígeadóir (C. and U.),	The son of John the weaver.

If one wrote—1 n-aimeir na bainnead-*aige* méirde, it would mean—in the time of Mave's Queen. Similarly *leabhar aithne péadar uí leabhair* would mean—Peter O'Leary's father's book.

For other rules see §§ 87, 89 and footnote to Page 3, *Part II.*

EXERCISE LXIX.

Maolmhuire.—A Nuála, a tairge, faoiúg an teine. Rinne an bpeactha dearmad ar a coisilt ariéir agus ní'l an oipead i' rplann ann. I' coramail go nbeaíad rí ar ran oirde, mar tá an ghríorac beag-naí 'n-a luaitheamán. An bfuil Taógs Saáa 'n-a búipeact go fóill? N.—Ní'l. Tá ré 'n-a tnom-cóulaí fóir. M.—Óuiriú é. I' mictio dó dul i' gciann oibre. Tá ré cúig móimio pícead tar éir a ré. Cad 'n-a taob naí bfuil ré i' n-a fuirde? N.—Bí tuirpe móir ari' inb. Bí ari' caoi a cúir ar céacta an átar páirpaic Ó Ceallaig. Mar tá fíor agus cuireann Taógs a cúio oibre ar an méir i' fuirde i' gcomhairde (see idioms). M.—Maire, "ceann móir na céille bige." N.—Mar i' gnaíad leir. Cúir ré an obair reo cun píleige. Dubairt ré go raib giotamail éigin le véanam aige Dia Máirt, agus i' amlaí a bí ré ag útamail timceall na ceirdean nuair cé tiocfaí i' rtaí i' mbéal na réibe ari' áct buaíall an átar páirpaic. N.—An é Seagán na baintreabaiúge, an garúr a bíor ag fíotail an áirinn, a bí ann? M.—Sé. Dubairt ré le Taógs go raib an tátar páirpaic agus a maor, Mac Uí Dócarpaig, ag cláirán go géar fá náí i' naí raib an céacta deapúigte aige. I' beag naí raib an Dócarpaí ag léimniú ar a cpaiceann le ceann feirge mar gheall ari'.

(ní críot.)

LESSON LXX.

THE RELATIVE FORM OF THE VERB (*continued*).

300. After such expressions as *i' mairg* and *i' cruas*, the antecedent of a relative clause is often omitted.

Ír maíng (an t-é) a b'éab (The person) who would
 aṛ maíte leat, be for your good is a
 pity.

301. The words *íut*, before (*cf.* § 242*b*) ; '*nuair* (*=an uair*), when ; *mar*, as ; and *aṡur* (*a'ṛ* or *ir*) when meaning *as* ; are all followed by the relative form of the verb, except in *M.*

B'éib flann annreo íut Flann will be here before
 b'éar (íar a mb'éib, *M.*) Fergus will be in it.

Íearṡur ann,
 'Nuair a b'íor Tuatál When Toole does be here.
 annreo,

Ní b'éanann fionn an ṡnó Finn does not do the busi-
 mar ṡníor b'eanb'an é, ness as Brendan does it.

Ní b'íonn Ruairí c'om Rory does not be as gay
 haerac a'ṛ (or *ir*) as Myles "does be."
 b'íor Maolmhuire,

NEGATIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES.

302. When the relative clause is *negative* the relative form is *not* used. The ordinary form of the verb is employed everywhere, and *nac* (or *ná*, *M.*) performs the functions of a negative relative pronoun.

An t-é nac mb'íonn aṡ The person who does not
 roṡluim ṡaeb'ilge, be learning Irish.

An t-é nac mb'éib 'ṡa The person who will not
 labairt, be speaking it.

An t-aṡair nac b'íut a The father whose son is
 mac ía láṡair, not present.

THE DATIVE OF THE RELATIVE.

303. When the relative pronoun is *governed by a preposition*, expressed or understood, the relative form of the verb is *not* used. The *dependent* form

of the various tenses is employed in the cases of those verbs which have a separate dependent form (§§ 37, 90, 137, 175, 222, 226, 229, 231).

Two constructions are allowable :—

(a.) The preposition may *precede* the relative pronoun. If it ends with a vowel, *n* is interposed between it and *a* to prevent a hiatus, but *eo a* and *oe a* are contracted to *o'a*.

Δn fear le n-a raðar ΔS The man with whom
cainnt, (dat.) I was talking.

Δn fear le nac raðar ΔS The man with whom
cainnt, (dat.) I was not talking.

(b.) The preposition may be put at the *end of the clause*. It is then combined with a pronoun to form a prepositional pronoun (§ 47) which agrees in gender and number with the noun which comes before the relative clause (the antecedent). The relative pronoun retains its place before the verb. In M. 50 takes the place of *a*.

Δn bean a (50, M.) raðar The woman with whom
ΔS cainnt léiti, (dat.) I was talking.

Δn bean nac raðar ΔS The woman with whom
cainnt léiti, (dat.) I was not talking.

Prepositional phrases (§ 100) are always thus placed at the end of the clause.

Δn 'ouine a (50, M.) raðar The person towards whom
ΔS 'oul fá n-a 'éin, I was going.

RULE FOR ECLIPSIS.

304. RULE 10.—When the relative pronoun is in the *dative* case, governed by a preposition, expressed or understood, it causes *eclipsis*, when possible, of the verb in all its tenses, except in the case of the *past tense of regular verbs*.

An t-é a (go, M.) nbeaáar a baile leir, An t-é le n-a nbeaáar a baile,	} The person with whom I went home.
An fear nac bfuigeaó an t-aigheao uaid, An fear ó nac bfuigeaó an t-aigheao,	} The man from whom I shall not get the money.

RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

305. RULE 20.—When the *past tense of a regular verb* follows a relative pronoun in the dative case, the latter is rendered by *an* or *sur* (§ 162), or by *nár* (§ 140) if negative, both of which cause *aspiration*.

An rían nár gearrpar an téao léiti,	The knife with which I did not cut the cord.
An rían le n-an gearrpar an téao,	The knife with which I cut the cord.

EXERCISE LXX.

(An leanamaint.)

M.—An a cloirteáil do táobh go raib ré as cup ar do'n trasairt, goin a aitheige é. Coirig air ar áit na mbonn as cup caoi ar an gcéadta. Rinne ré a díceall báir agus beataó agus níor bain rtao do (see idioms) nó go raib veineao leir an obair. Bí an lá an-mheib agus o'a bícin rin bí ré as cup alluir de go ciug. Bí ré rpalpta leir an tairt agus rtiúcuigte leir an ocpair. An t-é a raib ré as obair leir, ir glagairne tar cionn (see idioms) atá ann. "Ir doilíg blát a cup ar amaoán" agus tá dúil nime ran ól aige. N.—An é rin an t-é a téigear ar an maraó Dia Satairn agus nac tteigean go tci an tairfreann Dia Domnaig? M.—Sé, go veineao. Ir eirean an fear a tóangar a baile leir Dia Céadaoin' reo caitte agus a bfuil a bean tinn.

mól Seagán na baintreabhaige dóibh san t-ádh d'ól ádt ir maiḡs a béad ar maite leó. Bí an-átar ar an mbeirt de cionn go (*see idioms*) raib an céadta deapuiḡte aca i n-am aḡur ní déanfaíoir a cōmairle. D'fanaḡar ran cig órta de riuḡal an lae (*see idioms*). Nuair a táinig Taḡs a baile bí ré ruo beas ar an aral. Bí ré aḡ mianfaḡ aḡur aḡ borḡaíl cōulaḡa aḡur aḡ rianḡaḡ coir na teinead go rci a dō a clog. Molar dō a leabab a tábhairt air féin (*see idioms*) ádt ní raib aon cábair dom beic leir. Sin é an fáct nac bfuil ré i n-a dúireádt go fóill.

LESSON LXXI.

GENDER OF NOUNS.

306. In the case of nouns which convey the idea of life, the gender of the noun accords with the sex of the object. If the object is *male*, the noun is *masculine*; if *female*, the noun is *feminine*. This rule applies also to the cases of offices or occupations peculiar to men or to women.

E.g.—Masculine nouns—féar, átar, garúr; gearrán, ganḡal, bároal, carḡ; báro, breiteam, ollam, &c. Feminine nouns—bean, mátar, giorraḡ; láir, gé, laḡa, bó; banaltḡa, ionḡóir, buime, &c.

Exceptions.—Caitín is masculine, but takes a feminine pronoun. Stail is feminine. Sé is sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine. Capall and báḡ take a feminine pronoun in C. and U., but are otherwise treated as masculine. *See foot-note to Ex. 10, Pt. I.*

307. Nouns (including verbal nouns) ending in a single or double consonant preceded by a *broad*

vowel—*a*, *o* or *u*—are usually *masculine*; *e.g.*—*rac*, *róo*, *báo*, *nór*, *ronar*, *lúb*, *poll*; *beannugadó*, *oánaó*, *ríneadó*.

Exceptions.—The classes of nouns ending as mentioned in §§ 312, 314. Also some other words, including a good many ending with *ac*, which must be learned by experience. Most parts of the body are *feminine*. *E.g.*—*Cor*, *cluair*, *lám*; *ḡrian*, *ḡealaic*, *béalmaic*, *ceannmaic*, &c.

308. Nouns ending in *óir*, *úir*, *aire*, *aíó*, *uíó*, *aíoe*, *uíoe* and *ac*, which imply offices or occupations usually peculiar to men, are *masculine*, *e.g.*—*ḡadóir*, *ḡoctrúir*, *briotáir*, *ceannairíoe*, *manac*, &c.

309. *Abstract nouns, or adjectives used as nouns*, are *masculine*, if they end in a *broad* consonant or vowel, *e.g.*—*maítear* (also *fem.*), *binneair*, *olcár*, *olc*, *ḡanntanair*.

310. Diminutives ending in *án* are *masculine*, *e.g.*—*áiríán*, *cnúcan*, &c.

311. Nouns (including verbal nouns) ending in a single or double consonant preceded by the *slender* vowel *i*, are usually *feminine*, *e.g.*—*cíir*, *uair*, *eirir*, *bairíamail*; *feicirint*, *cógáil*.

Exceptions.—The classes of nouns mentioned in §§ 308, 315. Also some words such as—*ḡruim*, *ḡneim*, *áinm* (*m.* in *C.* and *U.*; *f.* in *M.*), &c.

312. *Abstract nouns ending in ac*, and which are derived from other nouns or from adjectives, are *feminine*, *e.g.*—*ḡonaic* (from *ḡona*), wretchedness, badness; *ḡánaic* (from *ḡána*), boldness; *mitreac* (from *mitir*), sweetness; *fallrac* (from *fallra*), laziness.

Exception.—*ḡuac*, coldness, is *masculine*.

313. *Abstract nouns formed from the genitive singular feminine of adjectives are feminine, e.g.*—*Áitne* (*g. s. f. of áluinn*), *beauty*; *áirde* (*g. s. f. of áir*), *height*; *gile* (*g. s. f. of gear*), *whiteness*.

314. *Diminutives ending in óg are feminine, e.g.*—*oróóg, eipeóg, cuileóg, earóg*.

315. *Diminutives ending in ín are of the same gender as the nouns from which they come, e.g.*—*cnoicín* (*m. from cnoc*); *leabhairín* (*m. from leabhar*); *coirín* (*f. from cor*); *caitín* (*m. from caité which is often masc.*); *láirín* (*f. from láir*). Some make all nouns ending in ín masculine.

316. *Names of countries and of rivers are feminine, e.g.*—*Éire, Alba, an Írann, an Spáinn*; *an Life, an tSionainn*.

317. *With regard to nouns ending in a vowel and not included in the above categories there does not seem to be any rule, e.g.*—*uirge* (*m.*), *bainne* (*m.*), *coinne* (*f.*), *beata* (*f.*), *eorra* (*f.*), *balla* (*m.*).

EXERCISE LXXI.

Sigle.—*An bfuil nuála i n-a túiread tó fóill?*
Caitlín.—*Ní'l. Tá sí i n-a coislaí agur i ag*
íannad ar an ruidéadán san bparlár. Dubairt sí
liom go raib coislaí mór uirtí de báir na hoibre
do pinne sí de riubal an lae. S.—Fáigim le húdact
nac tuirre adt fallradt atá ag gabáil di (see idioms).
Sin é a tálta-ra (see idioms) i tórláim. Deir sí go
bfuil sí ag brat ar dul go dtí an tOileán Úr, adt,
má tá an ganntanar i noán di i bfuir, 'ré mo tuairim
go bfuil an gorta i noán di tál. Táim ciarfa
ciarfae aici—go maicé Dá di é. Dá cuma liom
'ramio-ad mór nó 'ra gclampar (see idioms) tábéinn
gan fáil a leagan uirtí arís fáo ip beó mo ceann
(see idioms). Ní'l ceartugad i n-a cionn (see idioms)

Abair léiti éirge ar an bpointe boire agus a púairgín a cup uiré. Céirdear sí ríor go bhuac na Sionainne agus tugad sí feánac uirge irteac san moill i gcomair na bpatá. C.—Ára, ní tís léite dul amac anoir. Tá ré as daibteac fearcainne. S.—Nac bfuil an báirteac as ríolod? C.—Maire, deamán aiteall atá ann. Na feilméarai úo a rabar as cainnt ortá agus a nveacáir a gcuro fear oibre i n-éadan na hoibre ran móin-féar ar mairoin, b'éisín oóir éirge ar. Níoré' fúláir (or éaró' [fóráil, U.] to na fearaí an obair a cup ar cáirve.

LESSON LXXII.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

Compound nouns are formed in Irish in two ways.

318. (a) Two or more nouns, or a noun and an adjective, may be joined together by a hyphen. The *declension* of the compound is determined by the *last* word, *e.g.*—muic-féoil, *gen.* muic-féola.

The *gender* also will be that of the last word unless the first be that of a male or female person or animal, *e.g.*—lám-éadac (*m.*), a handkerchief; bean-fiait (*f.*), a princess (a woman-prince).

Sometimes the hyphen is dropped and the two words written as one, *e.g.*—ioctlann, from *ioct* and *lann*.

The final consonant of the first word is sometimes made broad or slender (§ 3) to agree with the first consonant of the second word. This rule of *caot le caot agus leatán le leatán* *should only be adhered to when the pronunciation warrants it.*

319. RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE 21.—In compound words formed as above, the initial letter of the *second* word is, if possible,

aspirated, e.g.—muic-*féoil*, pork (*fem.* ; 3rd decl.) ; tír-*ghrá*, patriotism (*masc.* ; 3rd decl.) ; clog-*teac*, clock-house, a belfry ; ríor-*beagán*, a very (truly) little ; sean-*féar*, an old man ; móin-*féan*, a meadow.

Exception.—If the first word ends and the second word begins with either *o*, *t* or *n*, aspiration does not occur, e.g.—bean-*tighearna* (*fem.* ; 4th decl.), a lady (woman-lord) ; ár-*tighearna* (*masc.*), a sovereign or over lord ; Sean-*Dún*, Shandon. Cf. Exceptions, Rule I, § 68.

320. (b) The second class of compound nouns are those in which the *second* noun is in the *genitive* case and acts as an *adjective* to the first. The genitive of the verbal noun (§ 123) is often used in this way. In this class the words are usually not connected by a hyphen. Cf. § 89.

The *gender* and *declension* of the compound is that of the *first* word. The *aspiration*, or *eclipsis*, of the *second* word is determined by Rule 16, § 268. It is not always observed in the spoken language of some districts.

An fear ceoil,	The musician (man of music).
Bean an fhir ceoil,	The musician's wife.
An buirdean <i>ḡaeóilge</i> ,	The Irish class (class of Irish).
Lá na buirne <i>ḡaeóilge</i> ,	The day of the Irish class.
An cnuac mónaó, }	The stack of turf, the turf stack.
Cnuac na mónaó, }	
An deoc bainne,	The drink of <i>milk</i> .
An bean déirce,	The beggar woman.
An rḡian beaircá,	The razor (shaving knife).

321. Sometimes the genitive of the second noun is not equivalent to an adjective but is *partitive*, i.e. —expresses not quality or kind, but a *portion* or

measure of something. In this case it is *not* aspirated or eclipsed, *e.g.*—*ceannuig pé cruac mónaó*, he bought a stack of turf (*i.e.*—a definite *portion* of turf called a *stack*); *clóc míne*, a stone of meal (*i.e.*—a definite quantity called a *stone*).

But we say *deoc bainne*, as here we are thinking rather of the composition than of the quantity of the drink. Similarly *clóc míne*, if the *meal*, not the quantity, is the dominant idea in the mind.

EXERCISE LXXII.

Nóra.—*Dearc amac, a Séadna, agus féad an bfuil an bó bainne ar an ttráir. Silim go gcluinim i as géimni. Cá bfuil do deirbhíúna? S.—Tá nuála ran iotlainn i ndáil leir an gclois-tis úr agus i i bfeigil na nSabar. Tá doife as bleasán (cruaó, M.) na bó bainne agus tá úna ar bárr na cruaió mónaó (or cruaió na mónaó). N.—Goiré tá rí a déanam? S.—Tá rí as líonaó an cléir le móin. N.—Tá an cruac mónaó roin ró-aro. Sab amac, a cairge, agus tabair irceac deoc blátaige cuam. Tá bhuicléacán oim leir an tair. D'itear an iomarca muic-feóla. An deoc blátaige a tug doife irceac le m'agair, d'ól an maóó i. Sab i leir, a Máirín, a leanb, agus ól do leigear. Máirín (agus i as sol).—Ni olfao. N.—Ara, bí 'do tórt a máirtin. Ná cluinim focal arat. Ir maing a beaó ar maite leat. Ni' ionnat aót ceólán. Ni móir óuit an leigear. "Ir milir an féirín an tirláinte, ir fearb an ruo a beir gan i." A Séadna, a gnáó, cé rin as toul fá óein an tige orca? S.—Ir i an bean déirce i, bean céile an fír ceoil. N.—An i rin an bean éaó ar óiol a fear céile a clóc míne uirtí leir an bfeap riubail Dia hAoine? S.—Ir i. Ir é a fear céile an t-é ar bagair an fear céirde an oligeaó air fá Cáirg anurair. N.—Go ndearcaó Dia anuar uirtí!*

LESSON LXXIII.

THE DATIVE OF THE RELATIVE (*continued*).

322. If the relative pronoun before an *ir* phrase be governed by a preposition, expressed or understood, *ir* is replaced by *ar ab* in C. and U. and by *sur ab* in M. Sometimes these are shortened to *arb* and *surb*, and sometimes *ab* is omitted altogether before a consonant. In the *present* tense *no* aspiration or eclipsis is caused.

The preposition may be (a) placed *before* *ar ab* (in this case *sur ab* would not be used) ; or (b) may appear at the *end* of the clause as a *prepositional pronoun*. Cf. § 303.

Δη τ-ε *ar* (Δ*ab*) *leir* ε,

The person to whom it belongs (§ 46).

Δε'rb *ar* ε?

Where is he from (*i.e.*—where is he a native of) ?

Δη Δ*it* *ar* (or *sur*) Δ*ab* *ar* ε,

The place from which he is.

Δη μ*uinntir* *ar* (or *sur*) Δ*ab* *oib* ε,

The people of whom he is (*i.e.*—to whom he belongs).

Ɔ*ear* Δ*ar* Δ*ab* Δ*inn* Δ*uatal*,
Ɔ*ear* *ar* (or *sur*) Δ*ab* Δ*inn* Δ*o* Δ*uatal*,

A man called Toole (to whom Toole is a name).

Δη τ-ε *le n-ar* (or *le'n* Δ*ab*) Δ*ian* Δ*iom* Δ*beir* Δ*g* Δ*ainnt*,

The person with whom I desire to be talking.

Δη τ-ε *ar* (or *sur*) Δ*ian* Δ*iom* Δ*beir* Δ*g* Δ*ainnt* *leir*,

The *first* construction (a) is not admissable in the first four examples.

An éadai a n-dearad ré é,	The way that (in which) he did it.
Soiré 'n gléar a bfuil tú?	What is the way (in which) you are?
Ar an bpointe ir a n-deadai ré amac,	Immediately that he went out (on the point as that he went out).
An áit a d'fág ré,	The place which he left.
An áit ar fág ré é,	The place (in) which he left it.

EXERCISE LXXIII.

Coirdealbac.—An bfuil aithe agat ar an bfuil úo a b'ior i b'ocairi f'oradai li tuatái? Maolmhuire.—Ni'l áct r'pallaidéact agam air. T.—Nac doibinn uairi amháin a cumad! M.—An ngabann ré amháin cor ar bit? T.—Ni gabann. Ni'l sut maié aige. M.—Cérb' ar a d'airi? T.—B'ar Cill Mannáin dó. M.—Cé d'ar díob a mádairi? T.—Ba de muinntir f'ailéobairi i. M.—An raib eolar maié agat ar a muinntir ar (or sup) díob i? T.—Bi, go deimhin. Ba é a haéair-móir, fear d'arb' ainm féiróim, an t-é ar (or sup) máit le mo mádair-móir a beit ag tráct air. Tráct raib rí i n-a beadair díob rí 'gá mólad i tórláim. Tuit a lán neite amac le n-a linn arb' (or sup) ríu léite tráct orá. M.—An le n-a muinntir a cúro talmán rór? T.—Ni leó. An t-é ar (or sup) leir é, fear ar (or sup) ab ainm dó Cian Ó B'reanóin, tá ré ag tuitim do réir a céile i n-amair na haimitéire (*see idioms*). Rinne ré a bután. M.—An é rin an fear a (or go) b'acair a ingean Diaróain? T.—Sé. Tá ré f'ánac aige a beit ag ríul leir an b'peilm a coinneál. Cé sup beag tuine a mbad (or ar) máit leir r'poc-bail a d'ul ar an tuine boct, tá raicéir m'anama orim sup gearr go raib (mbéir or mbíó) a cúro talmán i n-áirde air.

LESSON LXXIV.

GENITIVES INVOLVING A CHANGE OF VOWEL.

325. Sometimes, as mentioned in §§ 78, 83 and 94, in addition to the usual attenuation or broadening, certain *vowel changes* occur in forming the *genitive singular* of some classes of nouns in the first, second and third declensions. Numerous examples of these have been met with in the exercises, but the rules governing the changes have been deferred until now.

326. FIRST DECLENSION.

Éa (or eu) is changed to éi in the genitive singular,
e.g.—féar, *gen.* féir; éan, *gen.* éin; béal,
gen. béil, &c.

Ía becomes éi, e.g.—íar, *gen.* éir; Cían, *gen.* Céin;
Síall, *gen.* Séill, &c.

O (short) is altered to uí, e.g.—cnoc, *gen.* cnuic;
poll, *gen.* puill; pon, *gen.* puinn, &c.

Ea is usually changed to í, e.g.—ceann, *gen.* cinn;
fear, *gen.* fí; coilead, *gen.* coilí, &c.

Ío is changed to í, and ío to í, e.g.—bíor, *gen.* bí (or
beir); ríol, *gen.* ríl; líon, *gen.* lín, &c.

Exceptions.—leamb, *gen.* leimb; bíad, *gen.* bíd;
rian, *gen.* ríain; rrian, *gen.* rríain; úrian, *gen.*
úríain. Cnear, ceart, feall and neart may form
the genitive singular with either í or éi, e.g.—
nírt or neirt, &c. Peall, *gen.* peill.

327. SECOND DECLENSION.

Éa, or eu, is changed to éi in the genitive singular,
e.g.—séad, *gen.* séise; rpéar, *gen.* rpéire;
méar, *gen.* méire (also méir), &c.

ea becomes **eí** in words of one syllable, but **i** in words of more than one syllable. *E.g.*—**féar**, *gen.* **féar**; **beann**, *gen.* **beinne**, &c.; **báirt**, *gen.* **báirt**; **cailleac**, *gen.* **cailleac**, &c.

ia becomes **éi**, *e.g.*—**iall**, *gen.* **éille**; **ciatl**, *gen.* **céille**; **miar**, *gen.* **méire**; **riar**, *gen.* **réire**, &c.

fo is changed to **i**, *e.g.*—**ríon**, *gen.* **ríne**; **cíor**, *gen.* **cíne**; **críoc**, *gen.* **críce**; **píob**, *gen.* **píbe**, &c.

O (short) is *sometimes* altered to **ui**, *e.g.*—**long**, *gen.* **luinge**; **conn**, *gen.* **tuinne**, &c.; but, **cor**, *gen.* **coire**; **bor**, *gen.* **boire**, &c.

Exceptions.—**Cearc**, *gen.* **círc**; **rían**, *gen.* **ríne**.

328. THIRD DECLENSION.

1, or **10**, is changed into **ea** in the genitive singular, *e.g.*—**lior**, *gen.* **leara**; **rior**, *gen.* **reara**; **crior**, *gen.* **creara** (or **cúir**); **rit**, *gen.* **reata**; **mil**, *gen.* **meala**; **rioc**, *gen.* **reaca**, &c.

eí is altered to **ea**, *e.g.*—**sréim**, *gen.* **sréama** (also **sréime**); **reinnm**, *gen.* **reanma** (also **reinnme**), &c.

u and **ui** become **o**, *e.g.*—**orúim**, *gen.* **oroma**; **ruil**, *gen.* **rola**; **cruí**, *gen.* **crota**, &c.

It will be observed that these changes in the third declension are the opposite of those in the first and second declensions.

Precisely similar changes occur in forming the genitive of adjectives (*see* § 121).

EXERCISE LXXIV.

Eitne.—**Cé bí i dtí an bhreathais aréir?** **Nuala.**—**Ní raib ann ádt bean mhic uí Ceallais agus inígean mhic uí Conchubair agus muinntir an tíse iad féin. Duail Caitlín Cuinn Céin ipreac i mbéal na réir.**

preirín. E.—An í Caitlín an cailín ar léitei an táirne lín a bíor ar iarácht ag Nóra an Gleanna? N.—'Sí. Ír ír an cailín a mbínn ag trácht uiréi. 'Sé a hatáir an feilméara úo a bfuair a cúro eallais bár leir an mbriútleacán anuairé. 'Sí a mátair an t-é le n-ar mian leat a beit ag cainnt ag an fáile an ratharó ro caite. Nac cuimhin leat an bean mhór rathar úo ar Co. Liat-Orpoma aró' áil leat a comhlúadar? E.—Tá cuimhne maite agam uiréi. Soiré bíodar a déanamh aréir? N.—Ír amlaíó a bí bean an tige agus í ag rníom olua. Bí an bpeactnac ag figeacán an tgnáit. Bí Saobh Ní Concubair ag cur sneama i n-a práircin le rnatáir mín. Bí sí i n-éir léine a fuaáil. Bí Caitlín ag cniotáil rtoacá agus giorán le hatáir a dearbhrácar. Bíomar i ndáil le beit bodar ag na mairtínib de clainn acá aca. E.—An amlaíó a bíodar ag rpoacó ar a céile? N.—'Sead. Bí an giorrac ír ríne ag baint líomós ar an ngiorraig ír óige agus íad aráon ag cur singlir i n-a céile. Bí an teac i n-a tráclair aca. Bíonn ceao a gcinn aca.

EXERCISES IN COMPOSITION.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LIV.

Thady.—Did you hear (§ 170) that Brendan Mac Manus died of (with) the fever last week? Rory.—Yes. He died in great agony (it is well he earned the death). I met the carpenter yesterday and he told me that he was making (§ 82) the coffin. The life (vital spark) was hardly out of Brendan when his wife sent for boards to make (§ 114*b*) the coffin. T.—It is likely that the neighbours were afraid to go to the wake. R.—Yes, but the majority of them will go (§ 225) to the funeral. They will come (§ 224) from every direction. More people would come only for (§ 217) it was the fever (§§ 27, 48) he had (was on him). T.—Was the priest in time to anoint him (§ 119)? R.—Yes. Brendan was a nice quiet man (§§ 22, 51). He would not say (§ 226) a word against any person. As a result of that the people had great respect (§ 64) for him. I would say that there was not a nicer (§§ 153, 154) man in the district. T.—Come home and have (§ 203) your dinner with us. R.—I will not (go), thank you. I will not eat (§ 227) more food to-day. I am not hungry. T.—Will you see (§ 222) Brendan's son-in-law to-day? R.—Yes. According as I hear he will get (§ 231) a good supply of money by (out of) Brendan's will. He has enough for himself already (*see map*). T.—Is he a farmer (§ 21, 22)? R.—No (§ 32). He is a shopkeeper. His new shop is nearly ready. T.—Is that the first shop (§ 27) he opened? R.—Yes.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LV.

Dermot.—Did you see (§ 176) Connor Mac Manus lately? Keane.—I saw him as we were coming (§ 205) home from Mass. D.—Is he well off now? K.—No. He has absolutely nothing (*see idioms, Pt. II.*) but depending upon his father. He could not pay his rent and he is now evicted from (put out of) his land. D.—Would he not get (§ 231) money from his father? K.—No. The father would not give (§ 229) him a shilling. He would get it from his grandfather if he had (§§ 214 and 216) it to give (§ 114*a*) but he had not. Only for (§ 217) that, Connor would have his farm yet. D.—Well, if he did not (§ 217) lose his money now, he would lose (§ 218) it some other time. There is not such a sluggard in the country. What age is he? K.—About twenty (§ 236) years. D.—Where are his people from (*see idioms Pt. II.*)? K.—They are from Co. Cork. His father is an *honest* man. There is not a better man in the parish (§ 153). D.—So signs on him (*see idioms, Pt. II.*) the people of the place have great respect (§§ 64 and 149) for him. He was a lawyer five years ago (§ 35). I met him and his brother three weeks ago. They promised (§ 158) me that they would go (§ 225) to pay Connor's rent (§ 114*b*) but the day after that he was mad drunk. "All right, my son," said the father, "'a person's will is his life' (*see idioms, Pt. II.*). Do as you please (*see idioms, Pt. II.*). I will have nothing to do with you (*see idioms Pt. II.*).'" Connor took no notice of it (*see idioms, Pt. II.*).

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LVI.

Hugh.—What do you want for your farm, Manus? Manus.—I want thirteen (*Lessons 54 and 55*) cows, (and) twelve foals, (and) fourteen colts, (and) six

asses, (and) fifteen heifers, (and) twenty sheep, and eleven goats. H.—Where will you get (§ 231) them? M.—I will get them at the fair of Ballyvourney (§ 87). I would go (§§ 225 and 230) to the fair of Carlow only for (§ 217) it is too far from us. I have just sold (§ 201) sixteen bullocks. I am about to send (§ 194) five others to the market. I was on the point of doing (§ 195) it yesterday. I would have them sold before (§ 124) if the buyers did not refuse to (§ 217) give me their value. H.—If *they* did not buy (§ 217) them, some other person will (buy them). Perhaps Connor Murphy would buy (§ 219) them. I am sure (that) he would come (§ 224) to see them (§ 119) if you would ask (§§ 216 and 218) him. M.—How much land has he? H.—About a hundred acres. M.—Has he any other livelihood but being a farmer? H.—He is a shopkeeper also. He is one of the biggest merchants (*see idioms, Pt. II.*) in the city of Limerick. M.—Of what family is his wife (*see idioms, Pt. II.*)? H.—She is of the O'Brien family.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LVII.

George.—The top of this egg (§ 83) is broken (§ 124), Thady. Is it fresh? Thady.—Yes. Sive O'Brien said (§ 164) that the black hen (§ 68) laid it this morning. The eggs are scarce at present. Pour out three (*Less.* 54) cups of tea for us. G.—Wait until Sive is (§ 242*b*) here. She will soon be (§ 242*b*) here now. She will pour it out. T.—Where did she go (§ 177)? G.—She went out to give (§ 114*b*) milk to the calf. What an agreeable girl she is (§ 31)! May she have luck (may there be the luck on her, § 242*a*). She used to be (§ 208) dependent on her mother but she has enough for herself now

(*see map*). She has seventeen (§ 244) heifers and fifteen (*Less.* 54 & 55) bullocks and fourteen (yearling) calves and sixteen ewes and ten colts grazing on a farm in the County Roscommon. T.—Has she the big field ploughed (§ 124) and harrowed yet? G.—Not quite yet. The plough was broken and she was obliged to postpone (§ 115) the work till next week. The tines of the harrow are being made (§ 125) by the smith in the forge. They are nearly made (§ 124). The smith is pressed for time.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LVIII.

Godfrey.—Manus, do you know the new author who has just written (§ 201) a book on the people of this country? Manus.—I do, faith. I knew him well when he was a boy (§ 36) about ten years of age. He always used to take (§ 211) great interest in the history of his country and in the deeds of his ancestors. He used to say (§ 211) that it was an obligation (of burden) on him to write something about his country. G.—He deserves great credit on account of the work which he has done (§ 124). It is likely that he will get (§ 231) great profit out of it. He deserves it well (*see idioms*). He will soon be (§ 242*b*) a great author (§ 36). M.—I heard that he was very poor before this. G.—He was, but he will be very rich before long. Wait until his next book is (§ 242*b*) on sale (§ 209). I will get one of them (§ 145) for you. M.—Thank you very much (*see idioms*). I think it long (*see idioms*) until I have it (§ 242*b*). Wait until our young people have knowledge of (on) their ancestors. There will be a different story to tell then (§ 114*c*). I hear that the author is on the point of beginning (§ 195) on a book of stories. G.—What o'clock is it? M.—Twelve

minutes past (after) four. G.—I must be off. Good bye (a blessing with you). M.—Good bye (may God prosper you).

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LIX.

Thady.—Sive, do you know where is Godfrey and what is he doing (§ 223)? Sive.—I think (that) I hear him churning in the barn. He can churn well (*see idioms*, Pt. II.). T.—Is his dinner ready? S.—Not quite. Don't send for him yet. Wait until I go (§§ 242*b* and 253) to the well for water. I will put (§ 197) the potatoes on the table before he comes (§§ 242*b* and 253) in. They will soon be ready now. T.—I hear that Godfrey is not well off. The poor fellow has a large family. He was afraid this time last year that the landlord would evict (§ 218) him for want of having seventeen (§ 244) pounds to pay (§ 114*b*) his rent. S.—The landlord would have evicted (§ 124) him before this only for (§ 217) he got eight (§ 244) pounds from his son-in-law and nineteen (§ 244) pounds from his brother in America. It was good (behaviour) of them (*see idioms*). His brother is the heart of generosity. It was "kind father" for him to be a generous man. He has plenty of money. He has two (§ 245) houses and ten (§ 244) farms. The luck of that on him. May he be (§§ 242*a*, 243) long (and) lasting. He is about to (§ 194) depart from America and to settle down in Ireland. He is thinking of (§ 195) buying a farm in Co. Carlow. May the world succeed (rise, § 249) with him.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LX.

Catherine.—How far is Sligo from us? Ellen.—Fifty-six (§ 251) miles the high-road. The high-road is crooked. It is only thirty-seven miles the near-

cut. C.—Which of them (§ 146) (is) the best (§§ 156, 173) way ? E.—The near-cut is shorter (§ 179) but you have to go across the mountain and the path “does be” always softer and wetter (§§ 152, 153, 121) than the road. The lame man, Maurice McDonagh, went (§ 177) to Sligo about a fortnight ago. C.—Did he go the near-cut ? E.—Yes. As you know the (my) poor fellow has an impediment for life (for his day), C.—I am aware of that. He broke his two (§§ 241, 242) shins the year before last. He fell with a “flop” into a big hole near the little (§§ 118, 121) lake behind yon green hill as he and the carpenter’s (§ 87) son-in-law were coming (§ 205) from the bootmaker’s wake. He had like to (§ 189) break his back-bone. He says (that) they were in such a hurry (as) that they were not looking before them (§ 163). E.—I’ll go bail (*see idioms*) that “it is what ” they had drink taken (done). C.—They said that they had only two (§ 241) drinks in the public-house beside the way. E.—It would be “kind father ” to them to have more drinks than that. C.—It is true that that would be just like them (*see idioms*).

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXI.

Felim.—What o’clock is it ? Kevin.—Thirty-six (§ 251) minutes past (after) eight. F.—I must be off (depart). I am afraid that I will be (§ 192) late at the train. K.—You ought (§ 61) to wait (§ 116) until my daughter and my son-in-law, Art, come (§§ 242*b* and 249) back from Sligo. He said (§ 164) that they would come (§ 224) back before long, F.—Is your son-in-law a boatman (§§ 21, 22) ? K.—No (§ 32). He is a miller. He was a fisherman (§ 35) until fifteen years ago, but he is a miller now. He is thinking of (§ 195) selling (§ 115) the mill to the landlord.

It is not long now until he settles (§§ 242*b*, 250) down in Galway. He got a great lot of money the year before last from (out of) his mother's sister's will. Ellen.—The luck of that on him (*see idioms*). He deserves it well (*see idioms*). We will miss him (*see idioms*). F.—But why is he leaving Sligo? E.—“That is the rub” (*see idioms*). I don't know “from Adam” (*see idioms*, Pt. II.) why he will not remain along with his people. K.—I heard that “it is what” some contention arose between himself and his brother, John. John was standing (§ 190) before my son-in-law and he stark mad with dint of anger. “Let me not hear (§ 204) another word out of you,” says he. He went (§ 177) with (of) a dart towards my son-in-law. Art rose with (of) a start and in (with) the twinkling of your eye gave him a thump on his jaw-bone which laid him on the broad of his back (*see idioms*). That is the reason that he does not like to be near John.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXII.

Keane.—Did you see (§ 176) Charles Murphy to-day? Brigid.—Yes. He was rushing as hard as he could towards big (§ 118) Thady's (§§ 87, 89) house for (seeking) a horse. He said (§ 164) that he had a load of meal and flour at the mill to bring (§ 114*c*) to the boat-slip. K.—How many sacks has he? B.—I heard that he has fifty-seven (§§ 232, 244, 255) sacks of meal and seventy-five (§ 255) bags of flour. K.—Did you buy (§ 157) the bag of meal (§ 89) yesterday as I told (said to) you? B.—No. I could not find (§ 115) the meal bag (§ 89). K.—We must (§ 61) buy a sack from him. Will he come (§ 224) this way again to-day? B.—He thought that he would (come). He is lucky (because) that he has gathered

(§ 124) so much 'oats and it so dear as it is now. K.—May he be (§ 242a) lucky ever. He deserves it well (*see idioms*). He is a *bold* man to buy so much oats considering (§ 138) the price that was on it. He did not cease until he spent a hundred and twenty-four pounds (§§ 236, 255) on buying oats. B.—Did you not say that you had to get (§ 115) two (§ 245) scythes and twenty-eight reaping-hooks for the workmen? The oats in the field opposite the forge is ready to be reaped (§ 114c). K.—I will wait until Charles comes (§§ 242b, 253).

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXIII.

Winifred.—Did you meet Charles O'Donoghue lately? Denis.—I did, but I did not recognise him at first. He is getting old. It seemed likely by him (it was likely by him) that I took a start out of him. He did not stand his ground (a course). If I were (§§ 258, 262) a policeman he would not be more frightened although he had a stick in his hand. He started up (in his standing) and he went with a dart past me (§ 180). If you were (§ 257) there you would have fun. W.—Musha, I loathe that man greatly. I detest him more than (the) misfortune (*see idioms*). He is a churl (§ 22). He would never wear anything but English cloth made (§ 124) of the refuse of the wool (§ 89). D.—It is difficult to say whether (which of them) he is a cause (author) of loathing or an object of pity. He will soon have (§ 242b) something else to think about (*see idioms*). He has a big family. He has nine (§ 226) children (of responsibility on him). They intend to go all together (*see rné*) over to Scotland at the end of the quarter. W.—May he never come (§§ 242a, 253) back again. If you saw (§§ 261, 262) his poor wife you would pity her. It was "kind mother" to her to be good.

There is no excelling her (*see idioms*). Her eldest (§ 156) daughter is no exception (*see idioms*). It is just the same with her (*see idioms*). She has a bad husband but she never stopped from (being) preparing his meals and doing his work for him although she goes (§ 106) to work at (on) six o'clock in the morning.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXIV.

Charles.—Do you know the two (§§ 266, 269) women who “do be” (§ 272) selling (§ 82) potatoes at the boat-slip? Eefy.—I do, well. C.—There arose (§ 157) a great fight between them (§ 188) the other day. E.—What happened? C.—The fishermen were putting fish in the boats. They put one hundred and ninety-five (§§ 240, 255) salmon in the first (§ 263) boat (and) two hundred and eighty-seven (head) in the second boat (and) three hundred and thirty-nine trout in the third boat (and) four hundred and twenty-seven (head) in the fourth boat. They filled the fifth boat with five hundred and forty six lobsters and the sixth boat with 1,872 (§§ 245, 255) eggs. They put cargoes of reaping-hooks and of scythes for the workmen on the island in the seventh (and in the) eighth (and in the) ninth and (in the) tenth boats. E.—Why did a fight arise among (§ 100) the women? C.—I think that “it is what” one (§ 145) of the women was gathering flowers to sell (§ 114c) and the second (§ 263) woman threatened her and said something about her (§ 100). The first woman got angry and said boldly—“You are a big liar.” She gave a shove (with the elbow) to the other woman. The second woman gave her a push (with the hands) but she did not take a budge out of her (§ 169). Three (§ 266) other women came (§ 171) to help her (§ 114) but seven or eight men went and stopped them.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXV.

Kevin.—Have you a new bicycle, Dermot?
 Dermot.—Yes; but I did not pay for it yet. I got it on credit from McDonagh's shop. I prefer riding on a horse to cycling. It is wonderful the ruts that are (§ 278) in the roads about this place. It is often that a cyclist breaks (§ 278) a chain or a wheel. The dogs also "do be" charging at (under) the bicycles and frightening us. K.—Do you go (§ 106) alone?
 D.—No. It is usual with me and a party of friends to go together. Sometimes three (§ 266), (or) four, (or) five or six of us (§ 144) go along with one another. It is not seldom that there go (§§ 276, 278) seven, (or) eight, (or) nine or ten of us out. At first there used only be (§ 208) the two of us—Godfrey O'Donoghue and myself. But we are not intimate now. K.—Musha, I abhor that man greatly. I detest him more than (the) misfortune. D.—His people are a covetous lot (party) and Godfrey is no exception (*see idioms*). I do not know exactly which (of them) he is—a cause of loathing or an object of pity. I hear that he won a hundred and thirty-seven (§§ 244, 255) pounds on horses during the last quarter. K.—The luck of that on him (*see idioms*). He will go (§ 225) to the bad if he continues that. But he will soon (§ 242*b*) have something else to think about (*see idioms*).

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXVI.

Murrough.—Look here, Eefy. Do you know Maurice MacManus? Eefy.—Is it the person (§ 271) who "does be" (§ 272) working along with my first cousin, Rory? M.—Yes. E.—I know him well. M.—Is he a weaver (§ 23)? E.—No (§ 32). He is a painter. There are ten (§ 266) painters working

in the rooms of the big (§ 118) house and six others in the bed-rooms of the little (§ 121) house (which is) beside it. M.—Is it (are they) the same party who will be (§ 280) working in Dermot's house? E.—I think that it is but I do not know exactly. It is likely that it will be (§ 146) Maurice who will come (§ 284) to do the work (§ 114*b*) there. M.—“Is it what” (§ 278) he will go (§ 284) to the place on (his) foot each day? E.—No. “It is what” he will cycle (§ 283). It is seldom that he walks. He is a good cyclist. He bought a new bicycle on credit the other day. He goes (§ 106) to work every morning at thirty-five (§§ 240, 255) minutes past (after) six. He was the eighteenth (§ 263) person who bought a bicycle in O'Farrell's shop last week. M.—Has he any relationship with the wheel-wright? E.—Yes. The wheel-wright is a brave man. May (the) luck bè (§ 242*a*) on him ever! It is seldom that he “does be” (§ 278) “cornered” by (at) any one.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXVII.

Farrell.—Did the wheel-wright make (§ 182) the wheel of the cart yet? Kieran.—No. But it is probable that he has it almost made (§ 124) now. He was on the point of making (§ 195) it yesterday. Eefy.—Is that the wheel-wright (§ 27) whose (§ 286) wife went (§ 177) to Ellen's house to make (§ 114*b*) a dress for her daughter this time last year? F.—Yes. She had just died (§ 201) when I came here (it is) six months ago (in it). She lost her health as a result of having too much work. Is it not a great pity that a fine lithe active nimble man like him should be (§ 214) without (§ 72, Rule 5, Obs. 3) a wife considering (§ 138) that he has eight (§ 266) children

(of responsibility on him)! E.—He has nine. May God help them (§ 242a)! Did you hear that a great accident happened to his eldest son? F.—No. God between us and (the) harm! What happened to him? E.—“It is what” he was cycling the other day. When he reached (§ 206) the summit of the big hill (§§ 87, 118) near Finn’s (§ 87, Rule 9) house the chain broke and off with the bicycle (*see idioms*). He fell against the fence and he broke his nose and his two (§ 246) elbows. If you saw (§ 262) him you would think (§ 218) that it was (§ 146) in some battle he was. There were seven (§ 266) hurlers in the field beside the road. When they heard him (§ 206) calling it was not neglected by them (*see idioms*). They came to help him and took him home.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXVIII.

Finn.—Did you ever see (§ 176) my first cousin, Farrell O’Gallagher’s son-in-law (§ 292)? Rory.—Is that the person (§ 271) whose farm (§ 286) is to be sold (§ 114c)? F.—Yes. He owes 177 (§§ 244, 255) pounds, 15 (§ 240) shillings and four pence (of rent to the landlord. The steward is about to (§ 194) take his patch of land from (off) him. I fear that he will never be able to save it (§ 119). As he and the weaver’s (§ 87) son were coming (§ 205) home from the wake of John MacDonagh’s wife the other day who should they meet but the steward and his daughter (and they) walking on the street. The two (§§ 266, 269) young men attacked them, and it was (§ 146) “by the skin of their teeth” (*see idioms*) they escaped (bore the feet with them). R.—Was it not bad of them (*see idioms*) to attack the girl! F.—The weaver’s son is only a coward. R.—Did they

hurt the girl? F.—No, but her new dress is torn (§ 124). I heard that the weaver's son and five (§ 266) of the wheelwright's sons attacked Denis McCarthy, the painter, this time last year. They "cornered" him, but he seized an oar and he soon routed them. They collapsed utterly (*see idioms*), and took to their heels (*see idioms*). R.—By the will of the ant! Denis is a *brave* (§ 31) man. There's no bending him (*see idioms*).

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXIX.

Farrell.—I hear that Finn the painter (§ 295) has just died (§ 201). Eefy.—It is a great loss. F.—His family are in great sorrow—"not sharing it with them" (*see idioms*). May (§ 242a) God have (make) mercy on his soul! E.—What happened to him? F.—According as I hear he had drink taken (made) at the fair and he began fighting. O'Brien (§ 294) says that it was (§ 146) the boot-maker's John (§ 298) who was instigator of (with) it. In proof of that I hear that the police are on his track. E.—Is that the young man who will be (§ 280) going to America next week and who will take (§ 284) the money to the widow's Conn? F.—Yes. The person whose (§ 286) brother is over there already. But he will have to fly the country now (*see idioms*). He struck a heavy blow on (in) the skull on Finn and hurt him greatly. Peter Mac Carthy's (§ 292) daughter was present and she says that the blow knocked him senseless (took the feeling and perception out of him). He did not stir (put a stir off him) from that out. Dr. John O'Reilly (§ 295) and the son of Dr. Mac Mahon (§ 299) came at once but they could not cure him (§ 119). He was in a condition for the priest. Mrs. O'Connor (§ 294) sent for Father Felim Mac

Manus and he anointed him. He did not survive the night but died peacefully (*see idioms*) at seven o'clock this morning.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXX.

Finuala.—Do you know the weaver's Eefy (§ 298) ?
 Nuala.—Is that the widow (§ 27) whose (§ 286) son went (§ 177) over to England lately ? F.—Yes (§ 32). N.—Is it the boy with whom (§§ 303, 304) Walsh (§ 294) came over from Scotland this time last year ? F.—Yes. His grandfather, Brian the weaver (§ 297), bought a hut and a patch of bog land from the landlord, Dr. Con O'Doherty. N.—Is that the person from whom (§§ 303, 305) Father James O'Sullivan's (§ 299) servant-boy bought the jennet on Monday (§ 289) ? F.—No. It was (§ 146) from Lord Waterford's (§ 296) steward he bought it. That is the man from whom he bought the bridle-bit (and) the saddle (and) the halter (and) the crupper. He got the belly-band and the back-band of the (§ 89) jennet's cart from him also. He made a good bargain. He only paid six (§ 240) pounds (and) fifteen shillings and nine pence (§ 244) for (on) the jennet. N.—What (is the) kind of turf (which) is (§ 272) in that bog ? F.—It is often that (§ 278) O'Brien (§ 294) says (§ 276) that there is only soft wet turf in it. N.—Does not O'Brien's son-in-law descant on (put down on) the affairs of the world nicely (*see idioms, Pt. II.*) ! May God put (§§ 242a, 250) him on the way of his good ! F.—May he never lose (§ 254) his health until he is (§ 242b) an old man (§ 36). N.—Look here, Finuala, my (o) store ! Is this Monday ? F.—No. It is Saturday.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXXI.

Myles.—Hurry up, Sive. Bring in an armful of turf and kindle the fire. Stir the (live) ashes. Take the (almost cold) ashes off the hearth in the parlour. There is not a live coal in it. Waken Walsh's (§ 294) son. He must go serving the first (§ 263) Mass for Father Fergus O'Doherty (§ 295). Father Fergus dropped (struck) in unexpectedly on me on Tuesday (§ 289). He was complaining bitterly (sharply) because his servant-boy, O'Reilly, forgot to mow the hay in the meadow on Saturday. "It was what" (§ 278) he had some petty job to do (§ 114c) at the forge and he spent the day "fiddling about." He puts off all his work if he can. S.—Is that the young man whose (§ 286) sister made (§ 182) the two (§ 246) dresses for Finuala O'Doherty (§§ 87, 293)? M.—No, but it is the young man with whom (§§ 303, 304) O'Malley used to go (§ 177) to school. It is the other man whose brother does not be (§ 302) doing anything during the day but going about the country singing and dancing. S.—Did the priest say how the Gaelic is going ahead in his parish? M.—Finely, he said. He says that the Shoneens are discomfited ("done for") entirely. I think that the sea is subsiding (getting calmer) now. Go out and whistle for (on) O'Brien. Tell him to get ready the boat.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXXII.

Myles.—What a very sultry day it is (§ 31), Keane! I am sweating profusely (thickly) and I am parched with (the) thirst. I would be thankful to you if (§ 216) you would bring (§ 229) me a drink of milk (§ 320). Keane.—I will go in for it in (about the end of) a minute. I am myself famished with (the)

hunger. M.—Did you see (§ 176) O'Reilly (§ 294) lately? K.—Yes. He is lying (§ 190) beside yon stack of oats (§ 320) and he snoring. The weaver's Denis (§ 298) is along with him and he also yawning and dozing. He is sleepy on account of the day being sultry. M.—Is that the person (§§ 27, 271) whose (§ 286) father made (§ 182) the cloth for Walsh this time last year? K.—No. He is the bootmaker about (on) whom (§ 303) I was talking to you on Wednesday. He is the man who (§ 303) does not have anything (the colour of the red kings) left on Saturday evening (§ 289). He is very (poisonously) fond of drink(ing). As a result of that you would pity his poor family if you saw them (§ 262). May God help them (§ 242a). He is a very (great) foolish talker. It is for his good that (§ 278) the priest does be (§ 272) attacking him, but he pays (gives) no heed to (on) his talk. M.—Perhaps (that) he would repent it (that his repentance would wound him) “out here” when (§ 301) he would have his money spent (§ 124).

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXXIII.

Cecelia.—Where did Kieran go (§ 177)? Brigid.—He went down to the brink of the Shannon for a pail of water. He will come (§ 224) up again presently. If (§ 217) it were not pouring rain last night there would not be much water in the river. C.—If (§ 215) the river rose suddenly I am afraid that Father Peter O'Kelly's sheep and lambs are drowned (§ 124). B.—They were being drowned (§ 125) but John's Con came and saved them. If he were (§§ 216, 262) ten minutes later (§ 154) they would be swept away along with the stack of oats (§ 320). C.—Sive, put on your apron and sweep the floor and the seats in the parlour. Dr. Mac

Donough's (§ 299) wife is to come (§ 114a) to visit me to-day. She was complaining to (with) me the other day about Miss MacMahon (§ 294), a friend of Finuala MacCormack (§ 293), who is (§ 272) teaching Irish to her son. She says that she is annoyed and tormented by (at) her laziness. She would not care a pin (*see idioms*) if (§ 216) she would be without laying an eye on her as long as she is alive (*see idioms*). She will not forgive her. There is no correcting her (*see idioms*). B.—She would have a different story if (§§ 216, 262) (the) scarcity and (the) famine were in store for her.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXXIV.

Shaina.—Do you know a girl whose name is (§ 322) Ellen O'Malley (§ 291)? Maurice.—I only know her slightly. She is a bold girl. S.—Is that she yonder milking the white (§ 118) milch-cow (§ 320) beside the turf-stack? M.—No. She is minding the other milch-cows in the haggard. There is dry-murraim on one of them (§ 144). They are lowing. S.—Do you know well (by experience) the people to whom she belongs (of whom she is. § 322)? M.—I knew them well when (§ 324) I used to be living (§ 190) over in Scotland. But since I came over to Co. Galway and settled down over here I know but very little of (on) them. S.—Was not her grand-mother the beggar-woman (§ 320) to whom we used to give (§§ 303, 304) a stone of meal and a drink of buttermilk (§§ 320, 321) when she used to go (§ 211) over to my grand-father's public-house? M.—Yes. She was the half-blind woman who used to prefer (§ 323) some pork to the meal. She was a sister to the wife of the musician (§ 320) who used to be playing on the harp and singing

songs at the Gaelic class about Easter last year. His wife is only a "crying useless person" (ceólán). S.—Is her husband yon musician to whose music you liked (§ 323) to be listening yon Easter Monday (§ 289) that we were over at the belfry ? M.—Is it the day that the tradesman threatened the law on you ? S.—Yes. M.—It is the same man.



NOT INCLUDED IN THE VOCABULARY.

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Bí a bálta ve rgeal aca, they had the same story, it was the same with them.

B'fearaict rín leir-rian é (C.), that was the way with him, it was the like of that with him.

Sin é mo bálta-ra (N.C.),
Sin é fearaict agam-ra é (C.), } that is just like me.

Tá ré i gceirt go, it is said that.

Goiré ir ciall nóda a beir (U. & C.), what is the sense for them to be, why are they ?

Céarso ir ciall nó rín, what is the meaning of that ?

Sin é an buille (C.), that is the point, that is the rub (*lit.*—stroke).

Sé a fad agus a gearr go, it is the long and the short of it that.

B'féirsin go raib a cúir aise, perhaps he had cause for it (*lit.*—it's cause).

níor bain iad ná foras nó go (C.), } he never ceased until [*lit.*—
ní bheadaib iad ná foras ari go (C.). } cessation nor ease did
not pertain to him (or did
not go on him)].

ní bheadaib ari ariam (C.), he was never overcome, defeated [*lit.*—(one) never went on him].

Bí out aise oim, he was overcoming me.

ní taire le Seoirre é (C. and U.), George is no exception (*lit.*, it is not damper with George).

ní'l ráruaib i n-a cionn (C.), he is not to be excelled, there is no excelling him (*lit.*—there is no excelling in his head).

béamhan claonaib a bí i n-a cionn (C.), not a bending (or giving way) there was for him ; there was no bending him ; not a bit would he yield.

ir luza(n) liom } I detest him more [*lit.*—
(C.) } é 'ná an donaib (an he is less with, or on,
ir luza oim (M.) } mío-áib, &c.) me than misfortune
(the ill-luck, &c.)].

ní'l ré ag béanam an raib, he is not doing well (*lit.*—making the prosperity).

Bí a málairt ve cúram ari, he had something else to think about (*lit.*—there was his change of care on him).

Bí a málairt ve baob ar an rgeal, there was a different story to tell (*lit.*—there was its change of condition on the story).

Ba treire le Conn 'ná le Cormac, Con had the advantage over Cormac, was stronger than Cormac.

ní dhéanadair dá dtuairis ná nócáall (U.), they did their very best (*lit.* they did not make two parts-of their best).

tá gáthas agam ortas, I have them beaten (gáth air = beat, attack).

níor leir do b'fáillige é (C.), not by him was it neglected (*lit.* was it a neglect).

air m'gáth air éigín (C.), } With the greatest difficulty ; "by the
air éigín dáir (M. & C.), } skin of his (their, &c.) teeth."

an ceann ir fearr, the upper hand (*lit.*—the best head).

tuair an tuioll air an tneall ortas (N. C.), } They collapsed (or
tuair a tuioll air a tneall aca (S. C.), } failed) utterly.

leigean leó, give way, let (it) with them.

Rit ré i mbáir a anama (N. C.), he ran as quickly as he could (*lit.*—in the top of his soul).

síoluis (or féaluis) ré air nóir an dhic (C.), he expired peacefully (*lit.*—he subsided like the trout).

tuair ré an tuair amac air féin (C.), he fled through the country.

an rliad amac a tair air féin (C.), to take to the mountain.

a leabao (a fooma, &c.) a tair air féin (C.), to retire to his bed (room, &c.).

ní 'zá roinnt leó é, not sharing it with them (often said when relating some trouble which has befallen another person or persons).

ní'l don mair dom (beir ag cairnt) leir, there is no good for me to be talking to him, or urging him or remonstrating with him (*see idioms, Part II.*).

níor bain rtao do (C.), he did not stop (*lit.*—a stop did not pertain to him).

tair cionn, } tip-top.
tair báir, }

de cionn go, because that, for the reason that.

de fuidal an lae, during the day.

an galair (&c.) atá ag gabáil do, the disease (&c.) which is affecting him (or from which he is suffering).

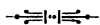
baó cuma liom 'ra mío-áó móir nó 'ra gclampaí ná —, I would not care a pin if — (*lit.*—it would be equal with me in the great ill-luck or in the wrangling if —).

(a) fao ir beó mo ceann, as long as I live.

ag tuair i n-amair (or i gcomhac) na haimiléir (C. & M.), falling into the trough (or swamp) of misfortune.

Rinne (or óin) ré a dtuair (M.), he brought misfortune on himself by his own action.

VOCABULARY.



IRISH-ENGLISH.

Ἀβραο, **Ἀβραημ**, **Ἀβραὺ** ré, &c.,
def. pres. subj. of **Ἀβραῖ**; *see*
§ 253.

Ἀβραῖνν, **Ἀβραῖά**, **Ἀβραὺ** ré, &c.,
def. past subj. of **Ἀβραῖ**; *see* § 261.

Ἀγρα, *n. m.* 4, an acre.

Ἀγρανν, *n. m.* 1, entanglement,
strife, contention, a quarrel;
children (**ἱνὴρ** **Εοῖαν**); 1
ἡ-ἀγρανν **Ἀ ἔριτε**, quarrelling
with one another.

Ἀό, *n. m.* 1 and 3, *gen.* **Ἀὸ** or
Ἀόα, luck; also **Ἀῖ**. **Ἀό** is never
used in connexion with Divine
Providence. It is the old pagan
notion of luck or fate.

Ἀεραῖ, *adj.* airy, aerial; merry,
pleasant; *comp.* **νίον** **Ἀεραῖζε**;
the **η** is broad, and is always so
after **ε**; *cf.* **cé** **ῖ'ο** = **cé** **ἄρ'ο**.

Ἀμιλέιρ, *n. f.* 2, misfortune; *see*
idioms.

Ἀιρῶε, *n. f.* 4, height; 1 **ἡ-ἄιρῶε**,
on high, to be let (of land, &c.);
ῖνα **cor'** (or **ἄη** **Ἀ ἔορ'**) 1
ἡ-ἄιρῶε, in a gallop; **έιρῖζε** 1
ἡ-ἄιρῶε, pride, putting on airs;
see **τάη**.

Ἀιρῶε, *n. f.* 4, deserving, deserts
(what one deserves), good
value; **ῖη** **Ἀιρῶε** **έ**, it is good
value; *see* *idioms*.

Ἀιρῖζ, *v. tr.* 2, perceive, feel; hear
(*M. & S. C.*); think (*Omeath*);
v. n. **Ἀιρῖαῖτάιλ** (*C.*), **Ἀιρῖαῖτ-**
ἄιντ (*M.*) or **Ἀιρῖαῖζάο**; *see*
idioms.

Ἀιτεάλλ, *n. m.* 1, cessation (from
rain), abatement; also **Ἀταλ**

and **Ἀιτεάλλα**; **ῖ'έιρῖζ** **ρέ** 1
ἡ-Ἀιτεάλλα, it abated (rain, &c.).

Ἀιῖζιορῖα, *n. f.* 4, a short-cut, an
abridgement; **ῖιννε** (or **έυαῖο**)
ρέ **ἄη** **Ἀιῖζιορῖα**, he went the
near-cut; also **Ἀιῖζιορῖα** *prond.*
Ἀιῖορῖα (*C. and U.*).

Ἀιῖνῖζ, *v. tr.* 2, know, recognise:
v. n. **Ἀιῖν**, **Ἀιῖντ**, **Ἀιῖνεαῖτάιλ**
(*C.*) or **Ἀιῖνῖζάο**; **ῖ'ῖυρῖ**
Ἀιῖντ **ἄη**, it was easy to know
by him.

Ἀιῖρῖζε, *n. f.* 4, penitence, com-
punction: **ῖηεῖτεἈῖνῖαρ** **Ἀιῖρῖζε**,
penance (given at confession);
see **ῖοῖν**.

Ἀλλῖρ, *n. m.* 1, sweat, perspiration;
also **Ἀλλῖρ**; **Ἀῖ** **cup** **Ἀλλῖρ** **ῖε**,
sweating, perspiring.

Ἀμαρ, *n. m.* 1, a trough; *see*
idioms; also **Ἀμαρ**, **ομαρ** and
υμαρ.

Ἀμῖράν, *n. m.* 1, a song. Also
spelled **Ἀβῖράν**.

Ἀναῖαῖν, *n. f.* 2 and 3, *gen.* **Ἀν-**
Ἀῖαῖνε and **Ἀναῖαῖνα**, harm,
damage; a bad accident;
calamity.

Ἀοῖνε, *n. f.* 4 and 5, *gen.* **Ἀοῖνε** and
Ἀοῖνεαῖ, *pl.* **Ἀοῖντε**, Friday;
ῖοῖα **ἡἈοῖνε**, on Friday; **Ἀοῖνε**
ἄη **Ḳῖάρτα**, Good Friday.

Ἀονῖαρ, *numeral n. m.* 1, one person
by himself; **τά** **ῖί** 1 **ἡ-Ἀ** **ἡἈονῖαρ**,
she is alone, by herself; **ῖῖαρ**
Ἀονῖαρ, a single man; *see* § 266.

Ἀῖανν, *n. f.* 2, perception, intelli-
gence.

αρσον, *adv.* both, each (of two), together; compounded of **αρ** and **σον**.

ατρυζαδ, *n. m.* 2, *gen.* and *pl.* ατρυζετε, a change, alteration; ατρυζαδ ι **μβαρσδ**, the day after to-morrow; ατρυζαδ **ανυμιαδ**, the year before last; ατρυζαδ **αριερ**, the night before last; ατρυζαδ **ινωδ**, the day before yesterday. *Prond.* **αρε-υζαδ** (W. U.), **αρυζαδ** (W. M.), and **ειριερ** (S. U.).

ατρυιζ, *v. tr.* 2, change, alter; *v. n.* ατρυζαδ; *v. adj.* ατρυιζτε.

βανουρι, *n. m.* 3, a boatman.

βαζαιρ, *v. tr.* 2, threaten (governs the *thing* threatened in the *acc.* and the *person* in the *dat.* with **αρ**); beckon to (**αρ**); *v. n.* **βαζαιρτε** or **βαζαιρ**; *v. adj.* **βαζαιρτα**; **βαζαιρτε αν ολιζαδ οριμ**, he threatened the law on me, he threatened me with the law. Syncopated verb, **βαζραιμ**, &c.; *see* §§ 58, 161, 200, 207, 213.

βαϊλε μινιρνε, *n. m.* 4. Bally-vourney.

βαιρηιοζαν, *n. f.* 3, *gen.* **βαιρηιοζνα**, a queen; in M. the first syllable is *prond.* nearly like the English word *bough*; *prond.* **βαιρηιαν** in E. U.; *see* § 299.

βαιρνεαδ, *n. f.* 2, a widow; usually *prond.* **βαιρνεαδ**, but *prond.* as spelled in parts of U.

ban, *gen. pl.* of **bean**, a woman.

banalτρια, *n. f.* 4, a nurse.

banna, *n. m.* 4, a bond, a bail, security; **πα bannaib**, under bail; *see* *idioms*.

βαραιννεαδ, *adj.*, exact, perfect; *comp.* **νιορ βαραιννιζε**.

βαρτο, *n. m.* 1, a bard; **μας αν θαιρτο**, Ward.

βαρτοαλ, *n. m.* 1, a drake.

βεαλμαδ, *n. f.* 2, a bridle-bit; also **βεαλβαδ**.

beanalτρια, *n. f.* 4, a nurse; also **banalτρια**.

beapαδ, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* **beapαιζε**, *pl.* **beapαδα**, a heifer; also **bioπαδ** and **buoδς**.

δεαμαρ, *fut. relative form* of **ταδαιρ**; *see* § 284.

δεαρραρ, *fut. relative form* of **beip** and **ταδαιρ**; *see* § 284.

beapρι, *v. tr.* 1, shave, sheer, clip; *v. n.* **beapριαδ**; *v. adj.* **beapριτα**; **ρζιαν δεαρριτα**, a razor.

beipεap, *pres. relative form* of **beip** and **ταδαιρ**; *see* § 276.

beipτε, *personal num. n. f.* 2, two (persons), a pair, a brace, a couple; **αν beipτε ρεap**, the two men; **ραζαδ αν ευιρ πα μολαυ beipτε**, the matter was left to the arbitration of two persons; *see* §§ 266, 269.

binn, **bitea**, **bio** **pe**, &c., *past subj. of verb* to be; *see* § 257.

binnεap, *n. m.* 1, melody, sweetness (of sound); resonance.

bioρ, *pres. relative of verb* to be, (which) "does be"; *see* § 272; *see also* § 136.

bitin, *n. f. in phr.* **ο'α bitin ριν**, for that reason, on that account, as a result of that.

blataδ, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* **blataiζε** and **blaitεce**, butter-milk.

bliz (C. and U.), *v. tr.* 1, milk; *v. n.* **bleazan**; *v. adj.* **blizτε**; also **bleaz**. **Cρυδ** is the word in M.

bovaδ, *n. m.* 1, a churl, a clown; **ζεapρι-βοβαδ**, a young lad.

boθap, *adj.* deaf, bothered; *comp.* **νιορ βοθαιρε**.

boipóail, v. n. f. 3, tacking (boat, &c.), going from side to side;
as boipóail ip bliáóain, about a year; **as boipóail éoolata,** dozing.

boián, n. m. 1, a hut, a cabin, a hovel, a small cottage.

breacnac, n. m. 1, a Welshman; the surname Walsh; **briúro breacnac,** Brigid Walsh

brieteam, n. m. 1 and 5, gen. brietiú and brieteamán, pl. brieteamán, a judge.

briúac, n. m. 1, gen. briuaié, an edge, brink, bank (of river).

briútleacán, n. m. 1, dry murrain (in cattle).

buaib, dat. pl. of bó, a cow.

buan, adj., lasting, long-lived, enduring; **comp. níor buaine.**

buíean, n. f. 2, gen. buíone, pl. id. buíointe or buíeanta, a company, a party, a class (of students); **buíean céoil,** a band (musical).

buille, n. m. 4, a blow, a stroke; **buille pá tuairim,** a guess, a random blow; **buille faoi nó tuairim,** a rough guess; **buille ar aghaid,** a step forward; **buille 'éilós,** one o'clock; *see idioms.*

buime, n. f. 4, a nurse.

bullán, n. m. 1, a bullock; a rock-fish; also **bullós.**

buntáiríoe, n. f. 4, profit, advantage.

bucún, n. m. 1, an unlucky deed; **pinne ré a bucún,** he brought misfortune on himself by his own actions.

cadair, n. f. 3 and 5, gen. cadra, cadairéa and cadraic, help, assistance.

cáirs, n. f. 3, gen. cársa (M.)

and **cárs (C. and U.),** Easter; **Doimnac cársa (or cárs),** Easter Sunday; **míon-cáirs,** Low Sunday.

calma, adj. brave, valiant, courageous; **comp. níor calma.**
cam, crooked, twisted, deceitful; **leit-rgeal cam,** a lame (lying) excuse; **comp. níor caime.**

caoc, adj. dim-eyed, blind; this is the usual word for *blind* in N. C., where **oall** is not common.

car, n. m., a variation of **cor** (*see cor*); **níor éuir ré cor ná car óe,** he did not (put a) stir (off him). This change of vowel in words, so as to repeat them for emphasis, is very common in Irish, but not in English. To the English ear they sound like slang.

cat, n. m. 3, pl. cata and catanna, a battle; an Irish battalion of 3,000 men; **tuas cat,** a battle was fought (*lit.*—given); **tá ar cat carite,** the battle is finished; **briúeadó an cat oréa,** they were defeated.

ceao, n. m. 3, permission, leave, license; **ceao a éinn,** his own way; **ceao cor,** leave to go; **tá ré oe ceao agam,** I have leave.

Céadaoin, n. f. 2, Wednesday; **Óia Céadaoin,** on Wednesday, **ar feao ná Céadaoine,** during Wednesday; **Céadaoin an luaitimís,** Ash Wednesday.

ceal, n. m. 3, want, oblivion, neglectfulness; **ceal san beir,** because there is (or was) not; **oíl ar ceal,** disappear, go beyond recall; **leis ar ceal,** leave undone, forget; **ceal, nac bfuil fíor agat,** really, do you not know? **ní ceal cainte atá air ríúo,** it isn't want of talk that is wrong with that lad.

ceannmaí, *n. f. 2*, a halter, a head-stall (for horse, &c.); prond. ceabmaí in M.

ceáir, *n. f. 2, gen. céir* *pl. id.* a trade, profession; also ceir.

ceartuiḡ, *v. tr. 2*, correct, set right, rectify; *v. n. ceartuiḡaḡ*.

ceatair, *num. adj.*, four; only used in the absence of a noun except in the name Ceatair loḡ (some spell this Ceatairlaḡ), Carlow; ceatair-uḡaḡ, fourteen; see Lesson 54.

ceatrainmaḡ, *ord. num. adj.*, fourth.

ceatrain, *personal num. n. m. 1*, four (persons); a quartet; see § 266.

ceitir, *num. adj.*, four; used with a noun; ceitir — uḡaḡ, fourteen; often prond. ceitir in M. and S. C.; see Lessons 54 and 55.

ceolán, *n. m. 1*, a crying child, a uselessly complaining person.

ciap, *v. tr. 1*, vex, torment, harass; *v. n. ciapaḡ, ciapáil* (C.); *v. adj. ciapta*. Also ciapuiḡ.

cineál, *n. m. 1, gen. cineáil*, a sort, kind, class, a tribe; Cineál Conaill, Connell's tribe, the people of Tirconnell; cineál fuair, rather cold; also cineál, *gen. cinéil*.

cionn-triocair, *n. m. 5, gen. cionn-triocmaí*, an instigator, a prime-mover, a person primarily responsible for anything; compounded of cionn (= ceann) and triocair, a cause, reason.

cláidair, *n. m. 4*, a coward (C.), a rascal, a scoundrel.

cláir, *n. m. 4, pl. cláir*, a fence.

claisgeann, *n. m. 1 and f. 2, gen. and pl. claisinn or claisne*, a skull, a head; in U. used for

counting persons, e.g. — dá claisgeann uḡaḡ, twelve persons; also claisgeann (M.).

clampair, *n. m. 1*, wrangling, disputing, a row, a quarrel; see idioms.

clamrán, *v. n. m. 1*, complaining, grumbling. Also cladrán.

clao, *v. intr. 1*, bend, incline, give way; *v. n. claoaḡ*; see idioms.

clóg-ḡeaḡ, *comp. n. m. irreg., gen. clóg-ḡiḡe*, a belfry, a clock-house, a round tower. This word has now become a complete compound prond. clóg-ḡeaḡ (clóiceaḡ).

cneap, *n. m. 1, gen. cnip or cneip, pl. cneip or cneapa*, skin, rind, bark; prond. cneap in C. and U.

cniotáil, *v. tr. 1*, knit; *v. n. cniotáil*; also cniteál and cnotáil.

coicir, *n. f. 2, pl. coicir*, a fortnight. Also coicirgeap, *n. m. 1*.

coirḡe, *adv.* ever, always (used for time to come; sometimes for present time); with negative = never. Also a coirḡe, coirḡinn (C.).

coirḡe, *n. m. 1*, a cock; c. ranncaḡ, a turkey cock. mac Coirḡe, Cox.

col-ceatair, *n. m. 1*, a first cousin, "four akin."

coimair, *n. f. 2*, presence; in *prep. phrs.* (all followed by *gen.*), or coimair, in the presence of; i ḡcoimair or fá coimair, for, in preparation for; a (= do) coimair (U.), near.

comluadair, *n. m. 1*, company, society; also prond. cualḡadair (Mayo), cluadair (Derry), cmuadair (Omeath).

comētrom, *n. m. 1* and *3*, justice, right, equality; **comētrom na fēmne**, fair-play (*lit.* the justice of the Fenians); **comētrom na haimprie reo anurairō**, this time last year; *prond.* **comrom**. Some think that this should be spelled **coēmrom**.

conác, *n. m. 1*, *gen.* **conác**, prosperity, success; *see idioms*.

cor, *n. m. 1*, *gen.* **cori**, *pl. id.*, **cuir** and **corra**, mode, manner, condition; a twist, turn, stir; a reel (dance); “**ir iomōa cor ran traoḡal reo**,” “there’s many a turn in this life”; **ar cori ar bit** (C), **i naon cor** (M.), **ar don cor**, at all; **ar cor ḡo**, so that, to the end that; **cori le**, as well as, in addition to; **cori leir rin**, in addition to that, moreover; **re’n cor ro**, on this occasion; **níor cūir ré cor ná car de** (or **ar**), he did not stir at all; **corcainnite** (*pl. cuir cainnite* or **corra cainnite**), an idiom, a turn of expression.

corrán, *n. m. 1*, a reaping hook; the jaw.

cráirōte, *v. adj.* vexed, tormented, annoyed, troubled; **o ú l cráirōte**, a tormenting desire.

creireadmáin(τ), *v. n. f. 3*, *gen.* **creireadmína**, believing, credit (honour); *see idioms*.

crióc, *n. f. 2*, *gen.* **criíce**, an end, a limit; region, country; a definite object; **ruo a cūi cūn criíce**, to put a thing to a definite use; **teaēt cūn criíce**, to come to pass; **ní crióc**, to be continued (of story, &c.); **carlín a cūi i ḡcrióc**, to get a girl married.

crios, *v. tr. 1*, discomfit, “do for”; *v. n.* **criosad**; *v. adj.* **crioséta**.

criuac, *n. f. 2*, *gen.* **criuáice**, a stack, a rick, a clamp (of turf); *see §§ 320, 321*.

cruiinniḡ, *v. tr. 2*, collect, gather, heap together; *v. n.* **cruiinniḡad**; *v. adj.* **cruiinniḡete**.

cruietáinnar, *n. m. 1*, proof, evidence; **o’a cruietáinnar rin**, in proof of that; *prond.* **cruietáinnar** in C.

curoiḡ (le), *v. tr. and intr. 2*, help, assist, share with; *v. n.* **curoiḡad** and **curoeacán**.

cúis, *num. adj.*, five; **cúis — véasḡ**, fifteen; often *prond.* **cúis** in M. and S. C.; *see Lessons 54 and 55*.

cúisḡeas, *ord. num. adj.*, fifth; also **cúisḡmáō**.

cúisḡear, *personal num. n. m. 1*, five (persons); a quintet; *see § 266*. **Col-cúisḡear**, a first cousin once removed, five akin.

cum, *v. tr. 1*, compose, devise, shape, form; *v. n.* **cumaō**; *v. adj.* **cuméta**; *prond.* **cúm** in M.

cumann, *n. m. 1*, a society, a company; also a term of endearment, **a cumáinn**.

cúram, *n. m. 1*, a care, charge (family), responsibility; employment; *see idioms*.

cúrra, *n. m. 4*, a race-course, a course, a round (of a race-course), an affair, a reef in a sail; **feap ré cúrra**, he stood his ground; **o’féac ré cúrra**, he tried a round; **cúrraí an traoḡail**, the affairs or events of the world; **cúrraí**, often = about, regarding (followed by *gen.*).

ὅα, *num. adj.*, two; used *with a noun*; ὅα—ὅεας, twelve; ὅα 'ἡ 'εας (= ὅα φεαῖ ὅεας), twelve (persons); ἀν ὅα —, the two —; Δ ὅα ἑπόις, his two boots; Δ ὅα ἑπόις, her two boots; Δ ὅα μῆπόις, their two boots; *see Lessons 54 and 56*; ὅα σῆμαν, two-thirds (observe the *eclipsis* in this phrase).

οαιβλεαδ (N. C.), *n. m. 1*, a pouring (rain).

ὁαίλ, *n. f. 3 and 5, gen. ὁάλα and ὁάλας*, a meeting, convention; a story, an account; ἰ νῶειρεαδ ἡ ὁάλα, in the end, finally; *in prep. phrs.* ἰ νῶαίλ, towards, to meet (followed by *gen.*); ἰ νῶαίλ ἑ, near to (followed by *dat.*)

ὁάλα, *n.*, likeness; used also like a *prep.*, resembling, like, similar to (followed by *gen.*); *see idioms.* Prond. ὁάλα or ὁάλα in M.

ὁαίρα, *n. m. 4*, a dance.

ὁαίρῳις (C. and U.), *v. intr. 2*, dance; *v. n.* ὁαίρῳιζαδ. The M. word is ἡννσε.

ὁάνα, *adj.*, bold, brave.

ὁάρα, *ord. num. adj.* second; ὁάρα — ὅεας, twelfth; *see § 264.* Often prond. τάρα or τάρηα (M.), or ὁάρα (C. and U.).

ὁάραοιη, *n. f.*, Thursday; ὁά'ἡ-οιη, on Thursday; ὁάραοιη ὁεαρ-ῡαδάλα, Ascension Thursday; *see § 289.*

ὁάταοίρη, *n. m. 3*, a painter, a dyer. ὅεας, -teen in numerals; *see Lesson 55*; τὰ ρί ἡρ ἡ ὅεαςαδ, she is in her (the) teens.

ὁεαίραρ, *fut. relative form of ὁεαν*; *see § 284.*

ὁεαῖα, *n.*, notice; *in phrs.* ταδαιρ ρά ὁεαῖα, remark, notice; ταδαιρ ρά ἡοεαῖα οἡτα, or οἡρ ρά ἡοεαῖα ὁοίρ, cause,

make or oblige them; ἡρ ἑρῡρ ρά ἡοεαῖα ὁομ, it was that caused me. In M. ρέ ἡοεαῖα or ρέ ἡοεαῖ.

ὁεαῖα, *n. m. 3 and 1*, forgetfulness, oversight, mistake; ἡννε ρέ ὁεαῖα, he made a mistake; ἡννε ρέ ὁεαῖα αἡρ (or οἡ), he forgot it; αῡ οἡ αἡ ὁεαῖα, being forgotten. Also ὁεαῖα (prond. ὁεαῖα) in M.

ὁεῖς, *num. adj.*, ten (causes eclipsis); *see Lessons 54 and 55.*

ὁεῖςνεαδαιρ, *personal num. n. m. 1*, ten (persons); *see § 266.*

ὁεῖρεαῖα, *adj.*, last, late; *comp.* ἡοῖρ ὁεῖρεαῖαῖς; ἑ ὁεῖρεαῖαῖς, lately; Δ ὁεῖρεαῖαῖς ἡρ τὰ ρέ, considering how late it is (§ 367); ὁ'α ὁεῖρεαῖαῖς, however late (§ 366).

ὁεοδ, *n. f. 2, irreg., gen. ὁεῖς, dat. ὁεῖς, pl. ὁεοδ or ὁεοδῶνα*, a drink. The eo is short. ὁεοδ is used for the *dat.* in C. and U.

ὁεαν, *adj.*, vigorous, vehement, intense, severe; *comp.* ἡοῖρ ὁεῖνε; ὁά ὁεῖνε, however vehemently (§ 366).

ὁεαῖραοιη, *see ὁεαῖραοιη.*

ὁεῖς, *see ὁεοδ.*

ὁεῖςα, *n. m. 4*, the worst of anything, refuse; *see idioms.*

ὁεῖςαδ, *n. m. and f. 1, gen. ὁεῖςαδ, pl. ὁεῖςαδ, law; ρεαρ ὁεῖςαδ, a lawyer; οἡρῶ ὁεῖςαδ Δ ρεαρῶ, to stand a trial at law; also ὁεῖςαδ, *gen. id.**

ὁό, *num. adj.*, two; used only in the absence of a noun; ὁό-ὅεας, twelve; ρά ὁό, twice, two-fold; *see Lesson 54.*

ὁοδαιρταδ, *n. m. 1*, ὁ ὁοδαιρταῖς. O'Doherty; *see § 294.*

θοιλίξ, *adj.*, difficult, hard; sad, sorrowful.

Θομνάς, *n. m. 1*, *pl* Θομνάιζε and Θομνταίζε, Sunday; **Ὡς** Θομνάις, on Sunday; 'nΘομνάς, by the Sunday (a form of asseveration).

θυαλ, *n. m. 1*, duty; what is natural to one by heredity; **βα θυαλ** (or **θυαλ**) ἀτάρ τό έ, it was "kind father" to him, it was according to the nature of his father for him (to do anything).

θυβήλάν, *n. m. 1*, a challenge, defiance; **θειμ** το θυβήλάν (C.) or **ειμ** το θυβήλάν **ρύτ** (M.), I defy you, I challenge you; **μαδάμ** αν θυβήλάν, the field of defiance.

θύριξ, *v. tr. and intr. 2*, awake, awaken, arouse, wake up; *v. n.* **θύρεατ** or **θύρζαθ**; **τά** **ρέ** **1** **n-α** **θύρεατ**, he is awake.

έσλανν, *n. m. 1*, an impediment, a blemish, a hindrance, a flaw; **τά** **έσλανν** **αίμ**, he has an impediment.

έιντοις, *in prep. phr. 1* **n-έιντοις** **λε**, along with; also **αον-τοις**.

ειπέος, *n. f. 2*, a pullet.

ειμ, *n. f. 2*, a back-band (of cart); also spelled **ειμ**; **βοε-ειμ** (or **μουε-ειμ**), the rope used for suspending a market-basket from the shoulders.

είθνε, *n. f. 4*, Ennia (a woman's name); often anglicised *Ethna*, which does not represent the sound.

φαυίξ, *v. tr. 2*, build up (fire); kindle, light up (fire); lengthen, prolong; *v. n.* **φαυζαθ**.

παλλίξε, *n. f. 4*, neglect; **παλλίξε** το **θέανάμ** (or το **τάβαιμ**) **αίμ**, to neglect; **λείγεαν** **έυν** **φ**, to neglect; *see idioms*.

παλπρατ, *n. f. 3*, laziness, slothfulness.

πάνας, *adj.*, strolling; idle, vain, useless; seldom, rare; **τά** **ρέ** **πάνας** **αίξε**, it is useless (or vain) for him.

πάνάν, *n. m. 1*, a slip (for boats), an incline.

φάρζαί, *n.*, sparks (from a smith's anvil) *in phrs.* **ῥνα** **φάρζαί**(**θ**) (S. C.) or **1** **μβάρμ** **να** **φάρζαί** (N. C.), in the sparks, or, in the top of the sparks = as quickly as one can; *see idioms*.

φέας, *v. tr. and intr. 1*, look, look at or on (**αίμ**); test, try; *v. n.* **φέααίμ**; **φέας** **λε**, attempt to, try to; **φέας** **έ**, try it, test it; **φέας** **1** **λείτ**, look here.

φεαο, *n. m. 3* and *f. 2*, *gen.* **φεαοα** and **φεοε**, *pl.* **φεαοα**, a whistle; **λείς** **ρέ** **φεαο** **αίμ**, he whistled; **λείς** **ρέ** **φεαο** **οίμ**, he whistled at me; **ας** **φεαοζαίμ**, whistling.

φεάνας, *n. m. 1*, *gen.* **φεάναίς**, *pl.* **φεάναίξε**, a pail, a bucket.

φεανς, *n. m. 3*, a budge, a twist; **νίον** **βαιμ** **ρέ** **φεανς** **αίμ**, he did not make him budge (*lit.* take a budge out of him); also **φεαναθ**.

φέαμας, *n. m. 1*, grazing; **αίμ** **φέαμας**, out at grazing; also **φέαματ** (C.).

φεαίγας, *n. m. 1*, Farrell (a man's name); **ό** **φεαίγας**, O'Farrell (*prond. φεαίσοίμ*).

φεαίγυρ, *n. m. 1*, Fergus (a man's name); also **φεαίγυρ**.

peizil (M.). *n. f.* 2, act of minding, attending to, looking after; *í bpeizil na mbó*, herding the cows.

féile, *n. f.* 4, hospitality, generosity.

féirín, *n. m.* 4, a keep-sake, a present, "a fairing."

fiš, *v. tr.* 1, weave, plait; *v. n.* **fiše** or **fišeadán** (continued weaving); *v. adj.* **fišce**.

fišeadóir, *n. m.* 3, a weaver.

fišle, *n. m.* 5, *gen.* **fišleadó** or **fišlú**, *pl.* **fišl** and **fišleada**, a poet; **baín-fišle**, a poetess.

fióinn, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* **fióinn**, Finn (a man's name).

fióinnghuala, *n. f.* 4, Finuala (a woman's name, *lit.* — fair shoulder).

flann, *n. m.* 1, Flann (a man's name).

focháir, *n. f.* company, presence; *in prep. phr.* *í bfocháir* (followed by *gen.*) along with, in the company of.

foir, *n. m.* 1, ease; **fuirdeadó** **foir**, an easy seat; *see idioms.*

fré, *prep.* old form, still living in C., of **le**, with, by; **fré céile**, en masse, all together.

freagair, *v. tr.* 2, answer, reply to; *v. n.* **freagairt** or **freagairt**; *v. adj.* **freagairt**. Syn-copated verb.

fríoctáil, *v. tr.* 1, serve, attend; *v. n.* **fríoctáil** or **fríoctáileadó**.

fuasair, *n. m.* 1, inclination, predisposition, haste, activity; **tá fuasair faoi** (or **tá pé fá fuasair**), he is "up to something," he is in a state of activity; **tá uroch-fuasair faoi**, he is "up to something" bad, he has some evil intention.

fuais, *v. tr.* 1, sew, stitch; **fuaisim**, I sew, stitch; *v. n.* **fuaisáil**; *v. adj.* **fuaisce**.

fur, *in adv. phr.* *í bfur*, on this side, here (*rest* on this side; opposite to **tall**); **tall ír í bfur**, beyond and on this side, here and there.

gabain, *n. m.* 3, *gen.* **gabna**, *pl. id.*, a yearling calf; also **gamain**.

gallcobair, *n. m.* 4, Gallagher (a man's name); **ó gallcobair**, O'Gallagher.

gallua, *adj.* foreign; *comp.* **nior gallua**.

ganntanar, *n. m.* 1, scarcity.

gaol, *n. m.* 1, *pl.* **gaolta**, relationship, kindred; *in plur.* relations, relatives; **cáiríoe gaol**, relatives.

šeibeair, *pres. rel.* of **fás**; *see* § 276. **Šeib** is often used instead.

šéill, *see* **šiall**. For *verb* **šéill**, *see* Part IV.

šéimneac, *n. f.* 2, lowing (of cattle); **tá na ba aš šéimniš**, the cows are lowing.

šeit, *n. f.* 2, a start, a fright; **oe šeit**, suddenly, with a start; **baimeadó šeit ar**, he was startled (*lit.*, a start was taken out of him).

šeoðar or **šeoðfar** (N. C.), *fut. rel.* of **fás**; *see* § 284.

šingšir, *n. f.* 2, a tickle; **cuir šingšir ann**, tickle him; also *prond.* **šingšir**, **šigšir**, **šigealtar** and **cigealtar**.

šiován, *n. m.* 1, a patch (of land); also **šeován**.

šiorán, *n. m.* 1, a sock (for foot, U.).

ἱστογάμν, *n. f. 3, gen. ἱστογάμνα*, a detail, petty job.

ἱλαζαίη, *n. m. 4*, a foolish talker, a prater, a "blather"; also ἱλιόζαίη.

ἱλαοῖο, *v. tr. and intr. 1*, call (to, ἀπ), shout (to, ἀπ), cry out; crow (of a cock); glue; ἱλαοῖο-αἶμα, I call, &c.; *v. n. ἱλαοῖο-αἶμα* or ἱλαοῖο; *v. adj. ἱλαοῖοτε*; ἱλαοῖοταρ ἀπὲρ αἶμα, he is called Art.

ἱλεανν, *n. m. 3 and 1, gen. ἱλεαννα* and ἱλινν, *pl. ἱλεανν-τα*, a glen.

ἱνίον, *n. m. 3, gen. ἱνίονα*, *pl. id.* and ἱνίοναρετα, a deed, an action.

ἱνίον, *pres. rel. of ὑεαν*; see § 276. ἱνί is often used instead. ἱνότης, *v. tr. 2*, win, make prosperous; *v. n. ἱνότης-αἶμα*, ἱνότη-εἶμα and ἱνότης-αἶμα; ἱν ἱνότης-αἶμα ὅτι οὐτε, may God prosper you! Prond. ἱνότης in C. and U.

ἱορραῖο, *n. m. 3, gen. ἱορραῖο*, Godfrey; sometimes ἱεαρραῖο.

ἱοιν, *v. tr. 1*, wound, injure; *v. n. ἱοναῖο* and ἱον; ἱον αἰσχυρεῖ, he got sorry, his compunction wounded him.

ἱοίη, *irreg. comp. of ἱαίη*, nearer; see § 187. Also *n. f. 4*, nearness, proximity; *in prep. phr. ἱν ἱοίη*, near to (followed by *gen.*); ὅα ἱοίη, however near (§ 366).

ἱορτα, *n. m. 4*, famine, destitution; ἱεα-ἱορτα, a kind of weakness said to come on people when out on a mountain.

ἱορταῖς, *v. tr. 2*, hurt, injure, wound; *v. n. ἱορταῖς-αἶμα*.

ἱράν, *n. f. 2 and 5, gen. ἱράνε* and ἱράνα, disgust, loathing, abhorrence; ὑστὸν ἱράνα, a

cause of loathing; ὑεα-ἱράν, great loathing; τὰ ἱράν αἶμα, I loathe him, I abhor him; ἱράν ἱο ὑεῖο αἶμα, an expression of abhorrence.

ἱοραῖο, *n. f. 2*, ashes containing burning embers.

ἱύνα, *n. m. 4*, a dress, a gown.

ἱύτ, *n. m. 3, gen. ἱύτα*, *pl. ἱύτα* and ἱύτanna, voice (for music); a vote; a vowel; prond. ἱύτ in N. C.

ἱάβ, *n. m.* cessation; see idioms. Some spell this ἱάβῶ (ἱάβῶν).

ἱαρηαῖο, *v. n. f. 3, gen. ἱαρηαῖο*; asking (requesting), trying, seeking (to get); ἀπ ἱαρηαῖο, missing, sought for (§ 209); ἀπ ἱαρηαῖο ῥεο, this attempt, this turn, this time.

ἱαρετ, *n. f. 3*, a loan; ἀπ ἱαρετ, on loan, on credit; the *gen.* is used as an *adj.* = strange, foreign, e.g.—τίη ἱαρετα.

ἱομάναρε, *n. m. 4, pl. ἱομάν-αρετε*, a hurler.

ἱονηαῖο, *n. m. and f. 4*, an attack; meeting, approach; ταδαπ ἱονηαῖο ῥά, attack; *in prep. phr. ὅ' ἱονηαῖο* (followed by *gen.*) or ὅ' ἱονηαῖο ἀπ (followed by *dat.*; prond. ἀνηαῖο U.), towards, to, to meet, to visit.

ἱοραρ or ἱορραρ, *fut. rel. of ἱε*; see § 284.

ἱοτlann, *n. f. 2*, a haggard; from ἱοτ, corn, and -λα, a suffix meaning a receptacle. Also ἱοτlann in *nom.* The old word was ἱοτλα, *gen. ἱοτlann*.

ἱεαρ, *pres. rel. of ἱε*; see § 276.

lám-éavac, *comp. n. m.* 1, a handkerchief.

laog, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* laoiḡ, *pl. id.* laoganna and laoiḡte, a sucking calf. Δ laoiḡ, a term of endearment.

leanamain(τ), *v. n. f.* 3, *gen.* leanamna, following; luēt leanamna, followers; ap leanamaint, continued (*see* § 209).

léine, *n. f.* 4, *pl.* léinteaca, a shirt, a shift, a surplice.

liač-ḡruim, *n. m.* 3, Leitrim; Connrae liač-ḡroma, Co. Leitrim.

liomós, *n. f.* 2, a pinch; bain liomós ap, pinch him.

ló, *dat.* of lá; le n-a ló, for (*during*) his day.

luaiteamán, *n. m.* 1, ashes in which the embers are nearly dead.

luan, *n. m.* 1, old word for the moon, Monday; Dia luan, on Monday; Lá an luain, the Day of Judgement.

luēt, *n. m.* 3, people, folk; cargo, freight; luēt na rḡoltaaca, the school people; luēt ceóil, musicians; luēt reanna, singers; luēt mairte na camnte rin, the people who say that (*lit.*—the people of the saying of that talk); luēt ceannuiḡte, buyers; luēt leanamna, followers; luēt luinge, a ship's cargo.

luirsa, *n. f.* 5, *gen. sing.* and *pl.* luirsan, *dat.* luirsain, *pl.* luirsne, a shin; also lorig.

maoac (also maopa, M.), *n. m.* 1, *pl.* maoidoe (or maopaidoe), a dog; maoac muac, a fox.

maive, *n. m.* 4, a stick; mairoe pláms, an oar; mairoe éamuinn, a big stick put across a door to fasten it.

mairḡ, *n. f.* 2, woe, a pity; ip mairḡ ouit, woe to you, it is a pity of you; *see* § 298.

máirt, *n. f.* 4, Tuesday; on Tuesday, Dia Máirt.

mairé, *n. f.* 4, elegance, beauty; prosperity, success; what is becoming in one, behaviour; pá mairé, prosperous; *see idioms.*

mairtín, *n. m.* 4, a bold person; a mastiff.

mairtpe, *n. f.* 4, a churning. Also mairtpe, *n. f.* 2.

maite (to), *v. tr.* 1, forgive (to), pardon; *v. n.* maiteam.

maite, *n. f.* 4, goodness; ap (or map) maite leat, for your good.

máirteač, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* máirtpeise, *pl.* máirteača, a ewe, dam.

malairt, *n. f.* 2, *pl.* malairteača, a change, exchange, difference; Δ malairt oe rḡeal, another story, a different story (*lit.* its change of story); Δ malairt oe cúram, a different care, something else to think about; malairt intinne, a change of mind or intention. malairt in C.

manac, *n. m.* 1, a monk, a friar; feara manac, Fermanagh; Connrae fear manac, Co. Fermanagh.

mannatán, in name Cill mannatán, Wicklow.

maolmairpe, *n. m.* 4, Myles (a man's name); prond. maol'ra.

marcuḡ, *v. intr.* 2, ride (on animal or vehicle); *v. n.* marcuiḡeac.

meirb, *adj.*, sultry, close (of weather); *comp.* niop meirbe.

μῑανψαδ, *v. n. m. 1*, yawning; also **μῑανψαδ**, **μῑανψαδᾶς**, **μῑανψαδῶ** and **μῑανψαδῶσαι**; prond. **μῑανυαδ** in C.

μῑνε-ξῑμε, *in phr.* τὰ ρῑ ᾶς οὐτ ᾶρ ᾶ **μῑνε-ξῑμε** (C.), he is going at a rapid pace, as hard as he can.

μῑο-ᾶδ, *n. m. 2 and 3, gen.* **μῑο-ᾶδ** and **μῑο-ᾶδᾶ**, ill-luck, bad luck; *see idioms.*

μῑομέαδ, *n. m. 1, gen.* **μῑομῑο**, *pl. id.* a minute; also **neoimeat** (M.) and **μῑομῑο**.

μῑοῖ-φῑρεαρ, *num. personal n. m. 1*, seven (persons); *see* § 266.

μοτῑμῑξ, *v. tr. 2*, feel, perceive; hear (N. C.); *v. n.* **μοτῑμῑαδ**; **μοτῑμῑμ υαῑμ ῑ**, I miss him, feel his absence; prond. **μῑτῑμῑξ** in N. C.

μῑοῖ-φῑοῖ, *n. f. 3*, pork; from **μῑο** and **φῑοῖ**.

μῑῑλεανν, *n. m. 1, gen.* **μῑῑλῑνν**, *pl.* **μῑῑῑῑῑ** and **μῑῑῑῑῑ**, a mill.

μῑῑῑῑῑ, *n. m. 3*, a miller; also spelled **μῑῑῑῑῑ**.

μῑῑῑῑῑ, *n. f. 2, gen.* **μῑῑῑῑῑ**, *pl.* **μῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ**, a burden, a family (the burden which one has to support); τὰ **μῑῑῑῑῑ** **μῑοῖ ᾶρ**, he has a large family.

μῑῑῑῑ, *n. m. 4*, Maurice.

μῑοῖ, *num. adj.* nine (causes *eclipsis*); prond. **μῑο** in M.; **μῑοῖ-υῑῑῑ**, nineteen; *see Lessons* 54 and 55.

μῑοῖᾶρ, *num. personal n. m. 1*, nine (persons); *see* § 266.

μῑῑῑῑ, *n. f. 4*, Nuala (a woman's name).

οῑτ, *num. adj.* eight (causes *eclipsis*); **οῑτ-υῑῑῑ**, eighteen; *see Lessons* 54 and 55.

οῑτῑῑῑ, *ord. num. adj.*, eighth; *see* § 265.

οῑτῑρ, *personal num. n. m. 1*, eight (persons); *see* § 266.

οῑῑῑῑ, *n. m. 1 and 5, gen.* **οῑῑῑῑ** and **οῑῑῑῑῑ**, *pl.* **οῑῑῑῑ**, **οῑῑῑῑῑ** and **οῑῑῑῑῑῑ**, a professor, a learned man.

οῑρ *coinne*, *prep. phr.* opposite, over against (followed by *gen.*).

οῑρῑῑ, *n. m. 4*, hospitality, entertainment; **τῑῑῑ οῑρῑῑ**, an inn, a public-house.

παῑῑῑῑ, *n. f. 2*, a thump, a blow; also **παῑῑῑῑ** and **παῑῑῑῑ**.

παῑῑῑῑ, *n. m. 1*, a parlour.

πῑῑῑ, *n. f. 2, gen.* **πῑῑῑ**, *pl.* **πῑῑῑ** and **πῑῑῑῑῑ**, a penny; **λεῑῑ-πῑῑῑ**, a halpenny. **πῑῑῑ** is the *pl.* when a definite amount is named, **πῑῑῑῑῑ** when *indefinite*, *e. g.*, τὰ τῑῑ **πῑῑῑ** ᾶῑῑῑ; τὰ **να** **πῑῑῑῑῑ** ὕᾶ **ῑῑῑῑῑῑ**. Cf. *punt.* Also **πῑῑῑῑῑ** and **πῑῑῑῑῑ** (M.).

πῑῑῑῑῑ, *n. m. 4*, children's merrymaking; now applied to social evenings, parties, &c.

ποῑῑῑῑ, *n. m. 1*, a bog.

πῑῑῑῑῑ, *n. m. 4*, an apron.

ραῑῑῑ or **ραῑῑῑ** (M.), *fut. rel. of* τῑῑῑ; *see* § 284.

ράῑῑῑ, *n. f. 4, pl.* **ράῑῑῑῑῑ** and **ράῑῑῑῑῑῑ**, a quarter (of a year), three months.

ράῑῑῑ, *n. m. 4*, an oar; **μαῑῑῑ** **ράῑῑῑ**, an oar; **φῑῑῑ** **ράῑῑῑ**, an oarsman; also **ράῑῑ**, *n. m. 3*.

ῥάνας, *n. m.* 1, a jennet.

ῥίξιν, *adj.*, tough, tenacious, stiff; sluggish, slow; *comp.* νίον ῥίξιν; *prond.* ῥοίξιν in C.; *see idioms.*

ῥοῖνν, *v. tr.* 1, divide, share, distribute; *v. n.* ῥοῖνν(ε); *v. adj.* ῥοῖνντε; ῥοῖννιμ τε, I share with; ῥοῖννιμ αἱ, I distribute (or divide) among; ῥοῖνντε ῥυαρ, rather cold (C.); ῥοῖνντε ἀμῆσι, some money; *see idioms.* Also *n. f.* 2, *pl.* ῥοῖννα, a portion, share, a continent; Ῥοῖννα ἡ ἐὸρρα, the Continent of Europe.

Ῥοῤκομάν, *n. m.* 1, Roscommon
ῥοῤα, *n. m.* 4, a wheel; also ῥοῤ *n. m.* 3.

ῥοῤαῶνι, *n. m.* 3, a wheelwright.

ῥοῤαῶε, *n. m.* 4, *pl.* ῥοῤαῶε, a cyclist.

ῥοῤαρ, *n. m.* 1, a cycle, bicycle.

ῥοῤιῤ, *v. intr.* 2, wheel, cycle, ride (on a bicycle); *v. n.* ῥοῤιῤεἶ.

ῥυαῤ, *n. f.* 2, a rout, precipitate retreat; ὅταν ῥυαῤ ἔννηρ ἐ, he fell ill, he was stricken by an attack of illness.

ῥυαῤαρ, *n. m.* 1, a charge, rush, onslaught; ἔτι ῥέ ῥυαῤαρ ῥά, he charged, rushed at, made an onslaught on. *Prond.* ῥυαῤαρ in C.

ῤαῶδ, *n. f.* 4, Sive (a woman's name); sometimes used for Sarah and for Sophia.

ῥάινν, *n. f.* 2, a "corner," a fix; *cui* ῥάινν, "corner," put in a fix.

ῥάῖῥαῶ, *n. m.* 1, summer.

ῥαννταῤ, *adj.*, covetous, greedy, eager; *comp.* νίον ῥαννταῤε.

ῥάῖῥιῤ, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 2, excel, surpass, exceed, overcome; contradict, outargue; survive; tire, weary; *v. n.* ῥάῖῥαῶ; ὅτῳ ῥάῖῥιῤ ὅῃμ ἁ ῥέανῃμ, its doing surpassed me, I failed to do it (= ὅτῳ ἔῃ ὅῃμ); *see idioms.*

ῤαῤῥιν, *n. m.* 1, Saturday; Ὡα ῤαῤῥιν, on Saturday.

ῥέ, *num. adj.* six; ῥέ-ῥέαῤ, sixteen; *see Lessons* 54 and 55.

ῥεἶτ, *num. adj.*, seven (causes eclipsis); ῥεἶτ-ῥέαῤ, seventeen; *see Lessons* 54 and 55.

ῥεἶτῃαῶ, *num. adj.*, seventh; *see* § 263.

ῤάῤνα, *n. m.* 4, Shaina (a man's name).

ῥέῃ, *n. f.* 2, an orifice; ἡ μβέαλ ἡ ῥέῃε, unawares, unexpectedly (U.).

ῥεῖῥαρ, *personal num. n. m.* 1, six (persons), a sextet; *see* § 266.

ῥέῃαῶ, *num. adj.*, sixth; *see* § 263.

ῤεῖῥρε, *n. m.* 4, George.

ῥῤάῖῥο, *v. tr.* 1, pour out, squirt, void; *v. n.* ῥῤάῖῥοεἶ; *v. adj.* ῥῤάῖῥοε.

ῥῤῃῥαῶ, *n. m.* 3, ῥῤῃῥαρῥεἶα and ῥῤῃῥαρῥιῤῥε, *pl. id.*, fright, dismay, a scare; ὅταν ῥῤῃῥαῶ ἐ, he became frightened; ὅτῳ ῥῤῃῥαῶ ἀῖῥ, he was frightened.

ῥῤοῤάν, *n. m.* 1, a dart, a rush; ὅτῳ ῥῤοῤάν, suddenly, with a dart or rush.

ῥῤῃῤῤ, *n. f.* 2, *pl.* ῥῤῃῤῤεἶα, a rut (hole in the road).

ῥῤῃῤῤ, *n. m.* 4, fun, amusement, pleasure.

ῤῤῤε, *n. f.* 4, Sheela, Cecelia.

ῥῤῤεἶ, *n. f.* 2, procrastination; *cui* ῥέ ἂν ὀδῃῖ ἔνν ῥῤῤεἶ, he put off the work; τῷ ἂν ὀδῃῖ ἄῤ ὅτῳ ἔνν ῥῤῤεἶ, the work is being put off, delayed (C.).

ῥτοκα, *n. m.* 4, a stocking.

ῥυῖοεἰλάν, *n. m.* 1, a seat.

ῥυλ, *conj.*, before (ῥυλ and ῥυλ μαρ are followed by the *relative* of verb); also ῥυλ ὅα, ῥυλ μά, ῥυλ ῥά, ῥυλ α (cause *eclipsis* and are followed by the *subjunctive* where there is any doubt of the future event, § 242); frequently *prond.* ῥυλ or ῥεαλ; ῥυλ μά ὅτι ἰ θῥαυ or ῥυλ ἰ θῥαυ, before long; ῥυλ ὅα ὅτι ῥεο, before this (time); ῥυλ α ὅτι μαῖοιν, before morning (in these *phrs.* *τί* is a *subjunctive* form of *τίς*, come. *Cf.* ῥο ὅτι); ῥυλ αῖ and ῥυλ μαρ (*aspirating*) before past tense of regular verbs. Σαρ or ραμα in *M.*, as ραμα ραυα, before long.

ταδῥαυ, ταδῥαῖν, ταδῥαῖν, &c., *pres. subj.* of ταδαιρ; see § 253.

ταῖρε, *n. f.* 4, dampness; also *comp.* of ταῖρ, damp; see *idioms.*

ταιρζε, *n. f.* 4, *dat.* ταιρζε or ταιρζιό, a store, treasure; *cuius* ἰ σταιρζε, store up; α ταιρζε, O (my) treasure.

τάμ, *n. m.* 1, lower part, abdomen; ἰ *n*-α λυῖζε αῖ α τάρ ἰ *n*-αῖρσε, lying on his back (with his abdomen uppermost); τάρ-ζαυ, a belly-band (of harness).

ταῖν, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* ταιῖν, *pl. id.* and ταῖνδαι, a bull.

τάρῥεῖν, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 2, save, rescue, deliver; *v. n.* τάρῥεῖν. λām να τάρῥεῖν α τὰδαιρ ἰ *n*-α ἑμῖεαλ, to save, deliver him.

τ-έ, see § 271.

τεαντάν, *n. m.* 1, belly-band (of harness, cart, &c.).

τέῖζεαυ, τέῖζην, τέῖζιό, *pres. subj.* of τέῖς; see § 253.

τέῖζεαρ, *pres. rel.* of τέῖς; see § 276. Τέρο is often used instead in *U.*

τέῖζην, τέῖζεα, τέῖζεαυ, *past subj.* of τέῖς; see § 261. Also *imperf.*, see § 211.

τεῖρ (αῖ), *v. intr.*, fail, disappoint; *v. n.* τεῖρ or τεῖρεαυ; ὅο τεῖρ οῖν α ὅεαναῖν, I failed to do it; *nā* τεῖρ οῖν, don't disappoint (or fail) me. Also τεῖν, τῖν (U.) *τεῖρ* (M.).

τέῖρζην, *v. tr.* 2, prepare, put in order; *v. n.* τέῖρζην; *v. adj.* τέῖρζηντε.

τιαρὰ, *n. f.* 2, a crupper (for horse, &c.). Also τιαρὰ.

τιζεαυ, τιζην, τιζιό, *pres. subj.* of ταιρ; see § 253. Also τεαζαυ, ταζαυ, &c.

τιζεαῖν, *n. m.* 4, a lord; τιζεαῖν ταλῖν, a landlord; *bain*-τιζεαῖν, a lady.

τιζεαρ, *pres. rel.* of ταιρ; see § 276. Also τεαζαρ and ταζαρ. Τῖς is often used instead.

τιζην, τιζεα, τιζεαυ, *past subj.* of ταιρ; see § 261. Also *imperf.*; see § 211. Also *prond.* τεαζαῖν, ταζαῖν, &c.

τιορφαρ, *fut. rel.* of ταιρ; see § 284.

τιυζ, *adj.*, thick, plentiful; quick, fast; *comp.* *nior* τιυζα; *gen. sing. fem* τιυζα, τιυζε; *prond.* τιυθ in *M.* and *S. C.*

Τοῖρῥεαλδὰ, *n. m.* 1, Turlough (a man's name); *prond.* Τοῖρῥαλδ, Τοῖρῥεαλλὰ or Ταῖρῥαλδ (U.). Often anglicised to Terence.

τόλām in *phr.* ἰ στόλām, always Also τόλām.

τραῖλαῖρ, *n. f.* 2, disorder, untidy condition (N. C.).

τηάετ, *v. trs.* 1, treat of (ἀη), discuss, discourse about (ἀη); *v. n.* τηάετ. Also *v. n. m.* 3, discussion, a treatise; custom, demand (in trade); τηάετ να κοίρε, the instep.

τηάτ, *n. m.* 3, time, occasion; ἀν τηάτ or τηάτ used as *conj.* = ναι, when (see § 324); 1 η-αμ (or 1 η-αμ) 'η 1 η-αντηάτ, in season and out of season.

τηεαλλ, *n. m.* 3, a battle; *n. f.* 3, *pl.* ηεαλλα and ηεαλλαννα, a fit, a "turn" or "twist" in a person's character; an interval; see *idioms.*

τηί, *num. adj.*, three; τηί-δέας, thirteen; see *Lessons* 54 and 55.

τηιολλ, a variant of τηεαλλ; see *idioms.*

τηιόμαδ, *num. adj.*, third; see § 263.

τηιύρ, *personal num. n. m.* 1, three (persons), a trio; see § 266.

τηόκαιρε, *n. f.* 4, mercy; θέαν τηόκαιρε ἀη, have mercy on.

τηυαλλ, *n. m.* 1, a cart; also τηυαλλ (M.), *n. f.* 5, *gen. sing.* and *pl.* τηυαλλεαδ, *pl.* τηυαλλι.

τουαίτ, *n. f.* 2, country (as opposed to town); τ'ά'η τουαίτ, in or about the country; φεαη τουαίτε, a countryman (as opposed to a townsman); see *idioms.*

τουαταλ, *n. m.* 1, Toole (a man's name); ό τουαταλ, O'Toole.

тузав, тузай, тузавд, &c., *pres. subj.* of табай; see § 253.

тузайнн, тузта, тузавд, &c., *past subj.* of табай; see § 261. Also *imperf.*, see § 211.

тузай, *pres. rel.* of табай, see § 276; also *past tense*, see § 165.

тунс, *n. m.* 3, a push with the hands; also тунс, тунс and тунс; цунс тунс анн, give him a push (with the hands).

турмай, *n. f.* 2, a push with the elbow or shoulder; a rush; үе турмай, with a rush; табай турмайс өд, give him a push (with the elbow or shoulder).

түр, *n. m.* 1, beginning, commencement; әи түр, in the beginning, at first; түр а табайтс оо, to give precedence (or preference) to; түр in M.

уалад, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* уалайз, *pl.* уалайзе, a load, burden, obligation; та ре о'уалад оһм а өэанаһ, I am under an obligation to do it (*lit.* it is of a burden on me to do it).

уарзән, *n. m.* 1, a hogget, a yearling sheep.

уѳ, *n. m.* 1 (M.) and *f.* 2 (C. and U.), *gen.* уѳ (M.) or уѳе (C. and U.), *pl.* уѳе (pronounced M.) or уѳеаа (C. and U.), an egg. уѳ өһсе, a hen egg. Also уѳ, *gen.* уѳе (E.U.).

уѳар, *n. m.* 1, an author, an authority; a cause, reason; origin (of a story); уѳар зһанад, a cause of loathing (or abhorrence).

үтамай, *v. n. f.* 3, doing light work about a house, "fiddling about," "fumbling," "foosthering."

VOCABULARY.



ENGLISH-IRISH.

Abhor, *v.* see *gháin*, *beas* and *idioms*.

absolutely nothing, see *idioms* Pt. II.

acre, *n.*, *acra*.

affairs, *n.*, *cúirí*, *ghnóta*, *ghairte*; it is no affair of mine, *is cuma dom é*.

ago, *adv.*, *ó* *foin*; long ago, *rao ó*, *i* *brao ó* *foin*, *ó* *éian**taib*; a while ago, *tamall ó* *foin*, *ó* *éian**taib* (M.).

ancestor, *n.*, *rinneair*.

annoy, *v.*, *ciap*, *buaí**rois*, *cráó*, *amhsar*, *cuir* *buaí**rois**ad* *ar*.

anoint, *v.*, *cuir* *an ola* *ó**éir**deanna**ad* *ar*.

ant, *n.*, *riogán*, *reangán*.

apron, *n.*, *práir**ghin*.

ashes, *n.*, *luaithe*, *luait*; (hot ashes with live coals) *ghriora*; (ashes with almost cold cinders) *luaitheamán*.

attack, *n.*, *ionnphuir**de*, *amar*, *foza*, *ionghabáil*, (charge) *huatar*.

attack, *v.*, *tabair* *ionnphuir**de* *fá*, *tabair* *amar* *ar*, *tabair* *foza* *fá*, *ionnphuir**gh*, *ionghab*, *gab* *ar*, *tabair* *fá*, (charge at) *tabair huatar* *fá*.

author, *n.*, *u**gho**ar*.

aware, *adj.*, I am aware of that, *is feara**ch* *mé* *fin*, or *is feara**ch* *dom* *fin*, *is eol* *dom* *fin*, *tá* *fi**or* *fin* *agam*.

Back-band, *n.*, *eirir*, *ghomán*, *ghoma**chán*, *ghoma**ch*, *ghoma**ma**ise*.

back-bone, *n.*, *cnám* *an* *ghoma*.

bail, *n.* (bond, security), *banna*, *u**rru**da**r*; go bail for, *téim**gh* *i* *n-u**rru**da**r* *ar*; admit to bail, *glac* *u**rru**da**r* *ó*; see *idioms*.

balk, *v.* (flinch) *loic*, *ceip*; (hinder) *cor**gh*.

Ballyvourney, *n.* *baile* *mú**i*, *n**o*.

battle, *n.*, *ca**t*.

bedroom, *n.*, *geomha* *leab**da*.

before, *adv.*, (already) *éana*.

before, *conj.* (before verb) *ru**t*, *ru**t* *má*, *ru**t* *oá*, *ru**t* *fá*, *ru**t* *a*, *ru**t* *ma**r*, *ra**r*, *ra**ra*; see §§ 242*b* and 301.

before, *prep.* (time), *roim*; before now, *ru**t* *oá* *o**t**i* *reo* or *roim**he* *reo*; before long, *ru**t* *má* *o**t**i* *i* *brao*, *ru**t* *i* *brao*, *ra**ra* *ra**o**a*; (in the presence of) or *co**m**a**i**u*, or *coimne*, *i* *lá**t**a**i**u*, *i* *br**a**o**na**i**re*; see § 163 and *ru**t* in Irish Vocab.

beggar-woman, *n.* *bean* *ó**éir**nce*.

behaviour, *n.* *iom**ch**u**r*, *béara*, *maire*; bad behaviour, *gho**o**c*-*iom**ch**u**r*; see *idioms*.

belfry, *n.* *clo**g*-*tea**ch*, *clo**ig**tea**ch*, *clo**ghá**r* (N. C.).

belly-band, *n.* *teanntán*, *tár**gha**o*; (a girth) *ghio**ra**ta*.

bend, *v.* (incline) *clao*n; (make crooked) *cam*; (stoop) *crom*; I bend my knee, *peacaím mo glú*n.

bicycle, *n.* *poṭar*.

boatman, *n.* *bátoir*.

boat-slip, *n.* *ránán*.

bog, *n.* *poirtac*; (a quagmire)

bogac, *rṣṣaít bogáin* (C.),

rṣṣaít bolgáin (C.), *rṣṣaít*

bogadaiṣ (C.), *rṣṣaít ṣliogair*

(Clare), *rṣṣaít muinṣ* (Clare),

rṣṣaít luinṣ (U.), *tón* (or

tonn) *ar bogad* (M.) *tón* (or

tonn) *craeta* (M.), *tón* (or

tonn) *craiteir* (M.).

bold, *adj.* *oána*, *oárac*; (fearless)

neim-eaglac; (courageous)

mirneamail, *calma*, *crióda*; a

bold (saucy, impudent) person,

mairtin.

brave, *adj.* *calma*, *crióda*, *mir-*

neamail, *crióganta*.

Brendan, *n.* *ḡreanóán* (prond.

ḡreannán).

bridle-bit, *n.* *béalmaic*.

brink, *n.* *bpuac*.

broad of back, *phr.* on the broad

of his back, *ar a táir i n-áirde*,

ar flearṣ (*raoil-flearṣ* or

pleirt) *a ḡrioma*.

budge, *n.* *peanc*, *peanncaó*; to

make to budge, *peancadaint ar*.

bullock, *n.* *bullán*, *bullóg*.

butter-milk, *blátaic*.

buy, *v.* *ceannuiṣ*.

buyer, *n.* *ceannairde*; buyers, *luic*

ceannuiṣte.

Calf, *n.* (sucking calf), *laoṣ*;

(yearling calf), *ṣadain*.

call *v.* *ṣlaoir* (*ar*), *rṣṣair* (*ar*);

(name) *tadbair* (*mair ainm*) *ar*,

air, *ṣlaoir ar*; call on

(pay a visit to) *tadbair cuairt ar*.

care, *n.* (attention) *airne*; (busi-

ness, responsibility) *cáram*;

(anxiety) *imníde*, *imníom*; (re-

gard, heed), *beann*, *áir*, *ruim*.

cargo, *n.* *luic*, *lart*.

Carlow, *n.* *Ceárait loic*.

carpenter, *riúinéara* (C.), *riúin-*

éir (M.), *raoir ábmaio*, *riúinéar*

(S. C.).

cart, *n.* *trucail*, *trucail*, *cairt*.

cease, *v.*, *see idioms*; *rṣṣair*, *rao*.

Cecelia, *n.* *Siṣle*.

chain, *n.* *rladbrao*.

challenge, *n.* *uobṣlán*.

challenge, *v.* I challenge you, *beir-*

im uo uobṣlán (C.), *cuirim mo*

uobṣlán fút (M.).

change, *v.* *atruis*.

charge, *v.* make an onset at, *see*

ruatair; (exact money from)

bain airṣeao ar; (accuse) *cuir*

i leir; (enjoin) *orruis*; (en-

trust as a duty) *cuir u'alac ar*.

Charles, *n.* *Catal*, *Coṣmac*,

Cataoir.

churl, *n.* *boac*.

churn, *n.* (the churn itself) *cunn-*

eos (C.), *meaoar* (M.); (the

contents of the churn) *mairtire*

(C.), *cuiṣeann* (M.); a churn-

dash, *luine*, *loine*, *loimio*, *lan-*

air (U.), *loimite*; handle of

churn-dash, *coṣ luine*, &c.

churn, *v.* *oéan mairtire*, *oéan*

cuiṣeann, *mairtirṣ*, *mairtir*.

coal, *n.* *ṣual*; (a live coal)

rlannc, *rléaróio*.

coffin, *n.* *cónra* (C.), *conra* (M.)

collapse, *v.* (fail utterly) *see idioms*;

he collapsed=he fell down,

tuit ré ar a fearam, *tuit ré*

i mbun a cor; he collapsed=he

had not a word more to say,

nioir fan rop ná rap airṣe.

complaining, *n.* *cláirán*, *capaoio*,

ṣeairán, *bioirán*, *ruapaoio*, *cear-*

nuṣao, *cearṣairṣil*.

contention, *n.* ἀδύμνη, ἀνίγνηρ, ἰμνηρ, ἰμνηράν.

"cornered," *v. adj.* (put in a corner, in a "fix") ἰ ράινη; ράιννιζτε.

correct, *v.* σεαρτνιζ.

course, *n.* (a race) μίτ, κύμρα; (place for a race) κύμρα; (way, career) μέμ; of course (naturally) μίθ νάδ ιονγνάδ (or ιονγανταρ), ναρ νοόιζ; in the course of, during, ἀρ ρεαδ, ἰ μίτ, ἰ ζκαίτεαμ, ἰ η-μτέατ, οε ριυδάλ.

cousin, *n.* first cousin, col-σεαταρ; first cousin-once removed, col-κύζεαρ; second cousin, col-ρείρεαρ; third cousin, col-οεταρ.

covetous, *adj.* ραννταδ.

coward, *n.* κλαδαιμ (C.), κνιόρ-αιμ (M.), ρεονέταρταρθε (M.), ρεαρ μεαττα.

credit, *n.* (deserving praise) κνιόρ-εαμναιμ; to buy on credit, σεανναδ(τ) ἀρ κάρθε.

crupper, *n.* τιαμαδ, ριαμαδ.

"crying useless person," *n.* σεόλ-άν.

cycle, *n.* ποταρ.

cycle, *v.* ποτνιζ.

cyclist, *n.* ποταρθε.

Dart, *n.* (rush) ρζιοτάν; with a dart, οε ρζιοτάν; (an arrow) ζατ, ραίζεαο.

deed, *n.* (act) ζνιόμ, βεαρτ.

defy, *v.* I defy you, βειμυμ το ούβϋλάν (C.), κυμυμ μο ούβϋλάν ρύτ (M.).

depending (on), ἰ ζελέτεαμνιρ or ἰ ζελέ (followed by *gen.*); ἀζ ταοδαο τε.

descant on, *v.* κυμ ριόρ ἀρ, τιμάτ ἀρ.

deserve, *v.* τυλλ, ραοτνιζ; *see* ἀμνθε and *idioms*.

different, *adj.* (not similar) έαγ-ραμναιμ; a different story (&c.), α μαλαρτ οε ρζεάλ (&c.).

dinner, *n.* ρμoinn, οίννέαρ, μεαδ-ον λαε (E. U.).

direction, *n.* (point of compass) άμρ, σεάμρ.

discomfit, *v.* κμiος.

district, *n.* σεαννταρ, ούταιζ, λιμipτεάμ, λιμipτείμεατ, βόλα.

dozing, *v.* ἀζ βορναίλ όουλατα, ἀζ μiοςαρναιζ.

dress, *n.* (woman's dress) ζύνα; (a suit) κυλαρ; (clothes) έαοαδ. dry-murrain, *n.* βμυιτεαδάν.

Easter, *n.* Κάριζ; Easter Sunday, οομναδ Κάριζα).

egg, *n.* υδ, υζ; ζος, ζοζαρθε (slang words); addled egg, ζλυζαρ; white of egg, ζεαλάν; yolk of egg, βυρθεαδάν, βυρθεαδάν; egg-shell, βλαορζ υιθε.

eight, *num. adj.* οετ, *see* § 244; *num. n.* eight (persons), οεταρ, *see* § 266.

eighteen, *num. adj.* οετ-οεαζ.

eighty, *n.* σείμρ ριόρ, οετ-μoζα(ο); *see* § 255.

eleven, *num. adj.* αον-οεαζ; *see* Lessons 54 and 55.

end, *n.* κμiό, βειρεαδ, σεανν. end, *v.* κμiόκνιζ, κυμ κμiό τε, κυμ βειρεαδ τε.

escape, *v.* έαλνιζ, *see idioms*.

evict, *v.* κυμ αμαδ.

ewe, *n.* μάίτρεαδ; καομα υαιν (S.C.)

exactly, *adj.* ζο βαμιννεαδ, ζο κμυνν, ζο υιρεαδ, ζο βαίλεαδ.

excel, *v.* ράμνιζ; *see* βάμν.

exception, *n.* *see* ταίρε and *idioms*.

Famine, *n.* ζορτα.
 famish, *v.* (with hunger) ρτιύκουζ.
 Farrell, *n.* φερρζαλ.
 feeling, *n.* (sense of feeling) μοτ-
 υζαδ.
 Fergus, *n.* φερρζυρ.
 fever, *n.* φιαβηρ, έαζερυαρ.
 "fiddling about," *v.* υταμαιλ.
 fifteen, *num. adj.* cúγ-σέας; *see*
Lessons 54 and 55.
 fifth, *ord. num. adj.* cúγελαδ, cúγ-
 μαδ; *see* § 263.
 fifty, *num. adj.* λειτ-έεαδ, νεϊδ ιρ
 οά φιδιο, καοζαδ.
 Finn, *n.* φινν.
 first, *ord. num. adj.* έεαδ (causes
asp.); at first, αρ υστύρ; in
 front, ι υτορρεαδ, ι υτοραδ.
 five, *num. adj.* cúγ; *see Lessons 54*
and 55; five (persons) cúγελαρ.
 flee, *v.* τειδ; he fled to the country,
see idioms.
 forget, *v.* νεαρμαδ, νεαν νεαρ-
 μαδ αρ or νε.
 forgive, *v.* μαϊτ υο.
 fortnight, *n.* κοϊσίρ, κοϊσίρζεαρ.
 forty, *num. adj.* οά φιδιο (proncl.
 οαταδ, M.), σεατμαδαδ; *see* §
 255.
 four, *num. adj.* σεϊτρε (with a
 noun); σεαταιρ (without a
 noun) *see Lessons 54 and 55*;
 four (persons) σεατμαρ.
 fourteen, *num. adj.* σεϊτρε —
 σέας (with a noun); σεαταιρ-
 σέας (without a noun); *see*
Lessons 54 and 55.
 fourth, *ord. num. adj.* σεατμαμαδ;
see § 263.
 fright, *n.* ρζανηραδ, ρζεον.
 frighten, *v.* ρζανηρμυζ, κυρ
 ρζανηραδ αρ.
 funeral, *n.* ροδρμιο (in U. τóρμαñ
 means a funeral).

Gather, *v.* ερμυννιζ, βαλιζ.
 generosity, *n.* ρεϊτε, ρλαϊτεαμλαδτ.
 give way, *v.* (bend) κλαον; (yield)
 ζεϊλλ, λειζ λε.
 goat, *n.* ζαδαρ; a buck goat,
 ποκαρνε.
 Godfrey, *n.* ζοφρμιο, σεαφρμιο.
 grandfather, *n.* αταρ-μορ, ρεαν-
 αταρ.
 grandmother, *n.* ματαρ-μορ,
 ρεαν-ματαρ.
 grazing, *n.* ρεαμαδ; the cows are
 grazing (put out at grass), τα να
 βα αρ ρεαμαδ; (eating grass,
 browsing) ινζεϊλτ, ινδεαρ
 (proncl. ινιορ, M.).

Haggard, *n.* (a place for stacks of
 corn and hay), ιοελλαμν or
 ιοελλαμν.
 half-blind, *adj.* καοδ,
 halter, *n.* σεανημαδ.
 harm, *n.* (evil) αναδαιν; (damage)
 υοδαρ, υιοζβαϊλ, υομαϊρνε; is
 it any harm for me? αν μηρνε
 υομ ε ?
 health, *n.* ρλαϊντε.
 heifer, *n.* νεαμαδ, βιομαδ, δυοδς.
 height, *n.* λιρνε; in height, αρ
 λιρνε.
 high-road, *n.* βοταρ-μορ.
 history, *n.* ρταρ.
 hurler, *n.* ιομαναρνε.
 hurt, *v.* ζορτυζ.
 hut, *n.* βοταν.

Impediment, *n.* (a flaw, blemish)
 εαλλαμν; (a difficulty) ρερδδ;
 (a hindrance) βαδ, βακαδ, βα-
 αλλ, κρεαπαλλ, τορμεαρζ; put
 an impediment in the way of,
 κυρ κρεαπαλλ αρ; (impediment
 to marriage), col.
 instigator, *n.* κιονν-τρποαρ.
 intimate (with), *adj.* μορ (λε).

Jaw-bone, *n.* cnám an ghéill.
jennet, *n.* pánac.
job, *n.* siocamail, riobáil.

Kind, *adj.* cineálta, caoin,
ceannra, caréanna, catarna
(N. C.); in *phr.* "kind father,
mother," &c, *see* uasal.

kindle, *v.* lair, cuir teine le,
fánuis, dóain.

Landlord, *n.* tigearna talman.

lasting, *adj.* buan.

law, *n.* oilegead, oilege, reáct.

lay, *v.* (lay down) leas; (an egg)
beir.

laziness, *n.* fallraet, leirgeam-
laet.

load, *n.* ualad; luét.

loathe, *v.*, *see* zráin, luza and
idioms.

loathing, *n.* zráin; great loathing,
dearg-zráin.

lowing, *v. n.* (of cattle) géimneac.

lucky, *n.* dóamail, dómar, dórac;
I am very lucky, tá an dearg-
dó orim.

Mac Manus, *n.* mac mágnur.

majority, *n.* bunáite, furthór, ur-
thór, cuir ir mó ve.

Manus, *n.* mágnur.

Maurice, *n.* muir.

may, *aux. verb.*, *see* §§ 242, 243.

mercy, *n.* trócaire; have mercy
on, déan trócaire ar.

milch-cow, *n.* bó bainne, loileg-
eac.

milk, *v.* blig (C. and U.), criú
(M.).

mill, *n.* muileann.

millier, *n.* muilleóir, muilneóir.

mind, *v.*, don't mind it, ná bac
leir; I don't mind = I have no
objection, ní mroe liom;
minding (looking after), i
bpeiril (followed by *gen.*), as
taobairt aige vo; it is not the
misery of the people which he
minds (which troubles him), ní
hé leir na n-aoine ir cár leir.
minute, *n.* (of time) móiméac,
neómac (M.), buimre (U.);
(minutes of a meeting) mion-
tuairis.

miss, *v.*, I miss him (feel his ab-
sence), airmim uaim é,
mothaim uaim é, cmothaim
é (U.); I missed him (failed to
meet him), teir orim teang-
maetáil leir.

Monday, *n.* luan; on Monday,
Dia luain.

month, *n.* mí.

Myles, *n.* maolmuire.

Near, *prep.* i n-aice, i bfozur, i
nzaobair, i nzoire, a comair
(U.), (all followed by the *gen.*); i
noail le, i n-aice le, i nzy vo,
láim le (all followed by the
dat.)

near-cut, *n.* aitéioirra, comangair.
neglect, *n.* failleige.

nine, *num. adj.* naoi, *see* § 244; nine
(persons) naonbair, *see* § 266.

nineteen, *num. adj.* naoi-oéas.

ninth, *ord. num. adj.* naoimad, *see*
§ 263.

ninety, *num. adj.* veic ir ceitpe
ricio, nóca(o), *see* § 255.

Oar, *n.* maive ráina.

object, *n.* (a thing), muo, no; (of
pity, &c.), oiol.

obligation, *n.* there is an obligation on me, *τά ρέ σ' υαλας οημ, τά ρέ σ' υαλας οημ, τά ρέ σ' υαλας οημ; see* *τά, αη, εἰς, κατ, φυλάι;* I am under an obligation to him, *εὐρη ρέ κυμαοῖν οημ.*

o'clock, *α ελογ.*

O'Doherty, *n.* *Ὁ Ὀδοῦρταῖς.*

O'Donoghue, *n.* *Ὁ Ὀννῶδῶδ.*

O'Farrell, *n.* *Ὁ Φαρηλάι.*

O'Gallagher, *n.* *Ὁ Γαλλῶδαρη.*

opposite, *prep.* *αη ἀγὰρ, ὁρ κοινε* (followed by *gen.*).

Pail, *n.* *φεῖνας, παῦα.*

painter, *n.* *πατανοῖρ.*

parch, *v.* *ρπαρ.*

parlour, *n.* *πάριλρ.*

patch, *n.* (of land) *ζιουάν;* (for mending) *πρεαβάν;* (a piece on a boot, &c.), *ταοῖβιν.*

perished, *v. adj.* (with cold) *πρεαβτα, λεαβτα (M.), πῦνάλτε (N. C.), κύνάλτε (W. U.).*

pity, *n.* *τρυαῖς; see* *μαιρῖς.*

poor, *adj.* *βοῦτ, νεαῖδ (M.), παρῶδρη.*

pork, *n.* *μυκ-φεῖλ.*

postpone, *v.* *εὐρη αη κάρρε, εὐρη εὐν ρίλεῖς, εὐρη αη ἀτ-λά.*

pour, *v.* (tea, &c.) *ρζάιρ, σοιρ;* (rain) *see Vocab. Pt. II.*

prepare, *v.* *τείρῖλμ, υλλῖμῖς, ρτόκαῖ, εὐρη ρά μέρη, ζλέαρ.*

presence, *n.*, in the presence of, *ι λάτρη, ὁρ κομῖρη, ι θριαῖναιρε.*

present, *adv.* *ρα λάτρη; at present, ρά λάτρη.*

price, *n.* *λυαῖ.*

profit, *n.* *βυντάρτε, βηαβᾶ, ρόαρη.*

promise, *v.* *ζεαῖλ.*

proof, *n.* *εὐρεῖαμνρη.*

public-house, *n.* *τεαῖ ὄρτα, τᾶδαρη, τεαῖ ἀν ὀλ.*

push, *n.* (a push with the hands) *τυνκ.*

push, *v.* (with hands) *εὐρη τυνκ ι.*

Quarter, *n.* (of year) *μάρτε;* (a fourth part) *σεαῖρμα.*

Reach, *v.* (arrive at), *ρρηοῖ, ρρηοῖ (M.), ρῖς.*

ready, *adj.* *μέρῶ, ρά μέρη, υλλᾶμ, ρτόκαῖτε.*

reaping-hook, *n.* *κορῖαν.*

recognise, *v.* *αἰρῖς; see* *αἰρνε.*

refuse, *n.* (worst of anything) *οἶοζα, ὁμαδῖρῖζεαῖλ.*

relationship, *n.* *ζαοῖ.*

repentance, *n.* *αἰρῖς, αἰρῖεαρη.*

responsibility, *n.* *κύρμ, κύρμ-μῖν*

result, *n.* *τορᾶ; as a result of, ὁε δᾶρη, ὁε ὁρῖμ* (followed by *gen.*).

ride, *v.* (on animal or vehicle) *μαρῖς; (bicycle) ροῖς.*

right, *in phr.* all right, *see* "all right" and *idioms.*

rise, *v.* *έρῖς.*

river, *n.* *αδα, αδαῖν.*

Roscommon, *n.* *Ρορκομᾶν.*

rout, *n.* *μυαῖς.*

rout, *v.* *εὐρη μυαῖς αη; μυαῖς.*

rub, *n.* *in phr.* that is the rub, *ρῖν ἑ ἀν βυῖλε (lit., stroke).*

rush, *n.* (a charge) *μυαῖρη; (a plant) λυαῖρη; with a rush, ὁε ρζιότᾶν.*

rut, *n.* (hole in the road) *ρζλαῖς.*

Said, *v.* *οὐδαρη, see* § 164.

sale, *n.* on sale, *αη οἶοῖ;* (an auction) *καννοῖλ.*

Saturday, *n.* *Σαῖρη; on Saturday, οἶα Σαῖρη.*

save, *v.* *τάρῖς, ρᾶδᾶλ.*

scarcity, *n.* *ζαννῖανρη.*

scythe, *n.* *rpeal*.
 seat, *n.* *ruvéacán*.
 second, *ord. num.* *adj.* *uapa*,
uómaó, *see* § 263.
 seldom, *adj.* *annaín*.
 senseless, *adj.* (insensible), *zan*
moúgaó zan apann; (foolish)
zan éiil.
 serve, *v.* (Mass, &c.), *ppioéail*,
ppaeptal.
 seven, *num. adj.* *peact*, *see* § 244;
 seven (persons) *móir-peipeail*,
peactar, *see* § 266.
 seventeen, *num. adj.* *peact-uéas*
 seventh, *ord. num. adj.* *peactmaó*,
see § 263.
 seventy, *num. adj.* *veic* *ir* *trí*
ficir, *peactmoza(u)*, *see* § 255.
 Shaina, *n.* *Séavna*.
 Shannon, *n.* *Sionainn*.
 share, *v.* *poinn* (*le*, with; *ar*,
 amongst).
 shin, *n.* *lurza*; shin-bone, *cnám*
na lurzan.
 shove, *n.* (with shoulder or elbow)
turraic.
 shove, *v.* (with shoulder or elbow)
tabair turraic uo.
 Sive, *n.* *Saóó*.
 six, *num. adj.* *ré*; *see* *Lessons* 54
 and 55; six (persons) *peipeail*.
 sixteen, *num. adj.* *ré-uéas*; *see*
Lessons 54 and 55.
 sixth, *ord. num. adj.* *rémaó*, *peir*-
éaó.
 "skin of teeth," *phr.* *see* *idioms*.
 skull, *n.* *claigeann*, *plaor**z*,
*blaor**z*.
 slight acquaintance, *n.* *ppallao*-
éact.
 Sligo, *n.* *Sligeac*.
 snore, *v.* *ppann*.
 sometimes, *adv.* *amanna*, *amanna*,
uaipeanna, *psaíte*.
 song, *n.* *amrán*.

spark, *n.* *rpilannc*, *eibléas*,
rmól, *aitinne*; *see* *párgai*.
 stack, *n.* *cuac*, *see* §§ 320, 321.
 start, *n.* *zeir*, *ppeab*; with a start,
ve zeir, *ve ppeib*.
 stick, *n.* *marve*; *bata*.
 stir, *n.* *copmuzaó*; he did not stir,
nioir éuir pé cop 'ná cap óe (or
ar).
 stop, *v.* *ptao*, *rtop*, *cuir* *cor**z* *ar*
 (or *le*); stopped (=at a stand-
 still) *ar* *ptao*, *see* § 207.
 store, *n.* *rtóir*, *tairge*; my store
 (term of endearment) *a rtóir*, *a*
éairge; in store, *i* *utairge*.
 subside, *v.* *rioluis*, *réaluis*.
 succeed, *v.* *éiruiz* *le*; he succeeded,
u'éiruiz *leir*.
 sultry, *adj.* *meirb*, *bpoctalla*.
 supply, *n.* *riar*.
 survive, *v.* *páruiz*.
 sweat, *n.*, *allur*.
 sweating, *v.* *as* *cuir* *allur* *ve*.

Talk, *v.* *cainnt*.
 talker, *n.* *cainnteóin*; a foolish
 talker (a "blather") *zlazaime*,
cábós.
 ten, *num. adj.* *veic*, *see* § 244; ten
 (persons) *veicneabair*, *see* § 266.
 tenth, *ord. num. adj.* *veiceaó*,
veactmaó.
 thick, *adj.* (closely together) *tiuiz*;
 (stout, fat) *namar*.
 third, *ord. num. adj.* *tríumaó*,
triar, *see* § 263; a third (part),
trian; two-thirds, *uá* *trian*.
 thirteen, *num. adj.* *trí-uéas*; *see*
Lessons 54 and 55.
 thirty, *num. adj.* *veic* *ir* *ficé*, *veic*
ar *ficir*, *tríoá*; *see* § 255.
 threaten, *v.* *bazair* *ar*; (show
 signs of—rain, &c.) *tuar*.

three, *num. adj.* τρι; *see Lessons 54 and 55*; three (persons), τριῦρ.
 thump, *n.* παλτός, λευός.
 time, in *phr.* it is time for me, τὰ περὶ ἐμὴν ἄγαν (or ὅσον); it is high time for me, ἢ μῆτις ὅσον, τὰ πέταρ ἄμ ἄγαν.
 tormented, *v. adj.* ἐμάρυτε, ἐμάρτα.
 trade, *n.* (occupation) ἐπάγγελμα; (commerce) ἐμπόριον.
 tradesman, *n.* ἐπάγγελμα, ἐμπόριον.
 Tuesday, *n.* Μάρτης; on Tuesday, Τὸν Μάρτην.
 turf, *n.* μόιν; soft wet turf, ῥαπαδά, ῥαπητεάδ, ῥαπαρῖν, ῥαπαλαδ, ῥαπητ.
 twelve, *num. adj.* δώδεκα — δέκα (with a noun); ὁδὸς-δέκα (without a noun); *see Lessons 54, 55 and 57*; twelve (persons), δώδεκα.
 twenty, *num. n.* ἴσθι.
 twinkling, *v. n.* ῥαμπεῖν.
 two, *num. adj.* δύο (with a noun); δύο (without a noun); *see Lessons 54, 55 and 57*; two (persons), βεῖτε.

Unexpectedly, *adv.* ἰ μβέαι na
 πέριε; ἄν κοινε.

Value, *n.* λυαδ.

Wake, *n.* (of a corpse) τόρμα.
 wake, }
 waken, } *v.* οὐρίξ, μύρξαι.

Walsh, *n.* ὁρεῖναδ.

want, *v.* what do you want (need),
 ζοιπέ τὰ περὶ ὅσον, ἐμάρτα
 ἀτάξ τερταίλ υαίτ; καὶ ἀτά
 υαίτ; you want (need) it, ní móri
 ὅσον ἐ; I want (need) money,
 τὰ ἀμάρτα περὶ ὅσον, τὰ
 ἐμάρτα ἀμάρτα ὅσον, τερ-
 ταίξαι ἀμάρτα υαίτ; I
 want (desire), ἢ μίαν λυον.

weaver, *n.* ῥίξαιδ.

Wednesday, *n.* Ἐσπέραιον; on
 Wednesday, Τὸν Ἐσπέραιον.

well off, in *phr.* he is well off, τὰ
 καὶ μᾶλλον ἀμάρτα, τὰ οὐρίξ μᾶλλον
 ἀμάρτα.

went, *v.* ἐμάρτα; *see § 170.*

what, in *phr.* "it is what," "it is
 how," *see ἀμάρτα.*

wheel, *n.* ῥοτά, ῥοτ.

wheel-wright, *n.* ῥοτάρτα.

whistle, *n.* ῥεαδ.

whistle (at) *v.* λειξ ῥεαδ (ἀμ).

whom, *see §§ 303, 322.*

whose, *see § 286.*

widow, *n.* βαίντερεαδ.

will, *n.* (volition) τοίλ; (a testa-
 ment) ὁράδ.

win, *v.* ζοιτίξ, βυαίτ.

workman, *n.* ἐπάγγελμα, οἰβριόε.

wound, *v.* ζοιτ, ἐμάρτα, λεόν.

Yawning, *v. n.* μίαντα.



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